

1933



City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF HULL

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

1933



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NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health and Public Assistance Committee, 1932-33.

COUNCILLOR G. M. COULT, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR (MISS) H. THEILMANN, J.P., Deputy-Chairman.

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R. RICHARDSON.
W. TURNER.

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J. LAWSON.
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G. H. McGAW.
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R. E. SMITH.
J. WHEELHOUSE.

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Mrs. WATSON.

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W. COLBY.
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J. W. DUNKLEY, J.P.
T. ELLIS.
W. FOX.
T. HARDAKER.

THE LORD MAYOR.
THE EX-LORD MAYOR.

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(Mrs.) HENDY, (Mrs.) PASHBY, PERCIVAL, (Mrs.) SLIMMING, R. E. SMITH
and (Miss) THEILMANN.

Mrs. STACEY CLEMINSON, Mrs. EVE, Mr. KIRK, Mrs. MARSHALL, Mr. MOORE,
Mrs. NAPIER, Mrs. STEWART and Mrs. WATSON.

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Councillors (Mrs.) ALDERSON, (Miss) ANDERSON, COPELAND, COULT, DUNKLEY,
ELLIS, (Mrs.) HENDY, McGAW, (Mrs.) PASHBY, RHODES and (Mrs.) SLIMMING.

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(Comprising the whole of the members of the Health and Public Assistance Committee.)

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Aldermen ASKEW, R. RICHARDSON and TURNER.

Councillors CARRICK, COPELAND, COULT, ELLIS, HARDAKER, LAWSON,
(Mrs.) PASHBY, PERCIVAL, R. E. SMITH, (Miss) THEILMANN and WHEELHOUSE.

Mr. KIRK and Mrs. K. MARSHALL.

Health and Public Assistance Committee, 1932-33

—Continued.

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Councillor PERCIVAL, Chairman.

Alderman ASKEW.

Councillors COULT, DUNKLEY, R. E. SMITH and (Miss) THEILMANN.

Mrs. STACEY CLEMINSON, Mr. KIRK, Mrs. MARSHALL, Mr. MOORE and Mrs. WATSON.

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Councillor (Miss) ANDERSON, Chairman.

Alderman ASKEW.

Councillors (Mrs.) ALDERSON, COPELAND, COULT, (Mrs.) HENDY, (Mrs.) PASHBY,
(Mrs.) SLIMMING and (Miss) THEILMANN.

Mrs. EVE and Mrs. NAPIER.

CLEANSING AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Alderman F. E. WOODLIFFE, Chairman.

Alderman W. TURNER, Deputy-Chairman.

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J. HENSON, J. G. HEWETT, J. HICKS, T. W. KERRY, H. KNEESHAW, C. H.
ROBERTSON, (Mrs.) F. SHARP, (Mrs.) T. SHEPPERDSON, J. WHEELHOUSE, THE
LORD MAYOR and the Ex-LORD MAYOR.

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Alderman TURNER.

Councillors BROADBENT, COPELAND, FISHER, HENSON and HEWETT.

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Councillor C. D. ALLDERIDGE, Deputy-Chairman.

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Councillors BROADBENT, H. F. EDWARDS, T. ELLIS, H. PERCIVAL, (Mrs.) F. SHARP,
(Mrs.) A. B. SLIMMING, S. H. SMITH and G. K. SPRUIT and the Ex-LORD MAYOR.

Staff of the Health Department, 1933.

Medical Officer of Health :

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Deputy-Medical Officer of Health :

* R. RAINES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

J. MORRISON, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

C. METCALFE BROWN, M.D., D.P.H.

HELEN STANDRING, M.D., D.P.H.

D. A. CADMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium :

H. MASON LEETE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

LILLIAS HARDIE, M.D.

ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ALICE STEVEN, M.B., Ch.B.

J. M. WATT, M.D., D.P.H. (to 14th June, 1933).

J. R. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B.

D. DIAMOND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

H. M. COHEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

R. C. HOLDERNESS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 14th August, 1933).

Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium :

Medical Superintendent : H. MASON LEETE, M.D.

Resident Medical Officer, City Hospital : A. C. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Sanatorium : P. R. FANNING, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Matron (Infectious Diseases Hospitals) : JULIA ARMSTRONG, R.R.C.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Senior Tuberculosis Officer : C. METCALFE BROWN, M.D.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer : J. R. PATERSON, M.B.

Five Tuberculosis Nurses and one Male Health Visitor.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Inspector of Midwives : HELEN STANDRING, M.D.

*Clinic Medical Officers : ETHEL M. TOWNEND, M.D.

* ADA JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B.

* JANET M. GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B.

* ELIZABETH McVICKER REDFERN, M.B., Ch.B.

Resident Medical Officer, Maternity Home : GWYNETH D. GRIFFITH, M.D., F.R.C.S.

One Junior Resident Medical Officer.

Matron, Maternity Home : KATHLEEN V. CONI.

Assistant Inspector of Midwives : MABEL HARRISON.

Twenty-three Health Visitors. Two Dining Superintendents.

Venereal Diseases.

*Medical Officers : E. HARRISON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

R. J. BARLEE, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M.

*Pathologist : W. W. ADAMSON, M.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

* Part-time Officers.

Staff of the Health Department, 1933—*Continued.*

Public Assistance :

Anlaby Road Hospital and Institution :

Resident Medical Officer : D. L. MACRAE TOD, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

Two Assistant Medical Officers.

Master and Matron : F. CULSHAW, M.B.E. and Mrs. CULSHAW.

Superintendent Nurse : Miss E. A. DOWSETT.

Beverley Road Hospital and Institution :

Medical Officer : D. V. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B.

Two Assistant Medical Officers.

Master and Matron : W. R. STEDMAN and Mrs. STEDMAN.

Superintendent Nurse : Miss T. FERGUSON.

Corporation Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, etc. :

Part-time Medical Staff, etc. :

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons	2	Radiologists	....	....	....	2
Orthopædic Surgeons	....	2	Dental Surgeons	....	....	2
Visiting Surgeons	....	2	District Medical Officers (all of			
Consulting Physician	....	1	whom are Public Vaccinators)			10

Food Inspection :

Veterinary Surgeon and Chief Food Inspector : H. P. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and Food Inspector : P. D. DUNN, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.

Four Assistant Inspectors.

Sanitary :

Chief Sanitary Inspector : F. C. MARCHANT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

31 Assistant Inspectors.

Clerical :

Chief Clerk : W. MATANLE.

45 Clerks.†

SUMMARY :

Medical Staff (whole and part-time)	....	....	....	50
Veterinary Surgeons	....	....	....	2
Clerical	....	....	....	46
Male Inspectors	....	....	....	32
Health Visitors, T.B. Nurses, etc.	....	....	....	47
Teachers	....	....	....	2
Nursing Staff (indoor)	....	....	....	286
Male and Female Attendants	....	....	....	85
Domestic Staff	....	....	....	133
Scrubbers	....	....	....	135
Tradesmen (joiners, bricklayers, painters, etc.)	....	....	....	12
Disinfecting and Ambulance Staffs, Hospital Porters, Gardeners, etc.	....	....	....	67
Remainder of Public Assistance Institutional Staff (whole and part-time)	29

926

† Including staff at Institutions, Hospitals, etc.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY
AND INTRODUCTION.

Summary for 1933.

Area in Acres.....	13,392	
Population at Census of 1931	313,544	
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling-houses in the City at Census of 1931	74,397	
Average number of persons in each inhabited building at Census of 1931....	4.2	
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1931	77,939	
	1933.	1932.
Estimated Population in July	319,900	318,200
Estimated number of inhabited houses (at 31st March, 1934 and 1933)	83,049	81,131
Number of births	5,740	6,108
1933— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 2,788; Female, 2,687; Total, 5,475. <i>Illegitimate births</i> : Male, 122; Female, 143; Total, 265.		
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population	17.9	19.2
Number of Deaths	4,186	3,762
Death-rate per 1,000 of the population.....	13.1	11.8
Natural increase of the population during the year	1,554	2,346
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year): <i>Legitimate</i> , 407; <i>Illegitimate</i> , 33; Total	440	414
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births: <i>Legitimate</i> , 74; <i>Illegitimate</i> , 124; Rate	77	68
Number of Deaths under the age of one month	177	185
Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 births	30.8	30.3
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, Child-birth: Sepsis, 10; Other Causes, 23; Total	33	24
Deaths from Influenza	187	61
Deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis	402	392
Deaths from Measles	42	15
Deaths from Whooping Cough	12	43
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	75	63
Death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whoop- ing Cough, Measles, Diphtheria, Diarrhoea, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.7	0.9
Death-rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under two years per 1,000 births	13.1	10.3
Death-rate from Phthisis per 1,000 of the population	0.9	0.8
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	1.1	1.0
Death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.3	1.4

Summary for 1933—*Continued.*

The rateable value of the City at 31st March, 1934 and 1933 respectively, £1,656,075 £1,631,637

Average rate in the £ (excluding Water Charges)..... 18/2 17/-

Sum represented by a 1d. General Rate £6,900 £6,797

Average yield of a 1d. General Rate (after taking into account the differential rating in the added areas and deducting cost of collection) £6,235 £6,192

The expenditure of the Health Department during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1934, was as under :—

	Gross. £	Income. £	Net. £
General Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Hospital Services	120,509	16,775	103,734
Sanitary Section (not including the cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal)	31,388	4,741	26,647
Public Assistance :—			
Institutional Relief	115,896	18,577	97,319
Out Relief—Ambulance Service and Drugs and Medical Appliances	2,542	—	2,542
TOTAL	<u>£270,335</u>	<u>40,093</u>	<u>230,242</u>

This expenditure represents a net charge on the ratepayers of 3/0·9d. in the £. The gross cost per head of the population is 16/11d. and the net cost 14/5d.

GUILDHALL,

HULL, July, 1934.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report upon the health, sanitary circumstances, and vital statistics of the City of Hull for the year 1933.

Prepared in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health, the Report is an ordinary one of the series. The Annual Report of the School Medical Officer has again been incorporated with that of the Medical Officer of Health, to facilitate reference to the steps taken by the Authority to secure co-ordination in the various measures connected with the supervision of the health of the inhabitants of the City at all ages.

During the year under review, there were signs of amelioration in the economic position, the seriousness of which was so marked in the previous year. The extent of the improvement referred to is indicated by the statistics relating to unemployment. The average number of men registered as unemployed in one week of each month was 16,385 in 1933, compared with 17,321 in 1932.

The birth-rate, namely, 17.9 per 1,000 of the population, shows a marked fall from that of the previous year, which was 19.2 per 1,000. This local declension reflects the position encountered throughout the country generally.

The death-rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of the population, reveals an increase over that for 1932, when it was 11.8 per 1,000, and approximates closely to that for 1931, which was 13.2 per 1,000. A factor that adversely affected the death-rate was an outbreak of influenza, when, during the first quarter of 1933, there were 177 deaths recorded, or 10 below the total of 187 deaths from that disease for the year, compared with 61 deaths from the same cause in 1932. Broncho-Pneumonia was also responsible for 126 more deaths in 1933 than in 1932.

In the year under review, the infantile mortality rate was also higher than that for the preceding year, being 77 in 1933, and 68 in 1932—the latter rate being the lowest ever recorded in the City. The number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth was 33 in 1933, as against 24 in 1932.

As far as the incidence of infectious disease is concerned, the continued prevalence of diphtheria in the City during the year, and the occurrence of an

outbreak of acute anterior poliomyelitis in the months of August and September, fall to be recorded. The number of cases of diphtheria notified declined from 1,700 in the previous year to 1,517 during 1933. The incidence of diphtheria in Hull during the quinquennium 1929 to 1933 has been so severe as to justify the opinion that the present outbreak will rank with the great plagues of the past in the annals of this City. Towards the end of the year there were definite signs of a diminution in the number of cases notified, and it is hoped that during 1934 the epidemic will continue to wane. Unfortunately, as in 1932, many of the cases of diphtheria that occurred in 1933 were of the "gravis" type, with a high mortality rate, and emphasised the importance of artificial immunisation, not only from the point of view of preventing future outbreaks of this disease in the community, but also from that of safeguarding the individual from an attack by this fatal type of infection.

Particulars of the preventive measures adopted, including the extension of the facilities for Schick testing and immunisation, are given in the text of the Report.

During the year with which this Report is concerned, a commencement was made with the erection of two new 28-bed pavilions at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Cottingham, and plans were prepared and the preliminary steps taken for the provision, during 1934, of a new pavilion of 38 beds at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham. Negotiations were also entered into in 1933 for the opening at an early date of premises, near the Queen's Dock Estate, as a Central Ante-Natal Clinic, and for the erection on the North Hull Housing Estate of a New Combined Clinic for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services.

I would take this opportunity to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Committees concerned, the Chief Officials of the Corporation, and all the members of the Staff of the Department, for their valuable co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health in his efforts to preserve the public health during 1933.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

N. GEBBIE,

*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

GENERAL AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
AFFECTING THE AREA.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Meteorology. Meteorological records are kept by the Parks Superintendent at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken twice daily, at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Hull has a lower rainfall than most parts of England, and in 1933 it was again low, being 23.79 inches, or not more than 0.81 of an inch above the figure for the previous year. There were 1,379 hours of bright sunshine compared with 1,204 in 1932, or an addition of 175 hours in the year under review. The number of days on which rain fell was 173 ; there were 295 sunny and 70 sunless days. The prevailing wind was from the south-west.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Appendix 1, pages 153 and 154.

Population. At the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the number of persons enumerated in the City was 313,544 (152,632 males and 160,912 females), as against 290,681 in 1921.

It is interesting to note that Hull now ranks on a population basis as the eighth town in England and Wales.

The increase of 22,863 persons in the City was 7.9 per cent. of the 1921 population, and compares with the intercensal increase of 4.8 per cent. in the East Riding and 2.8 per cent. in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and with 5.5 per cent. for England and Wales.

Included in the above intercensal increase of 22,863, however, is the population of 7,466 persons added on the extension of the City on the 1st April, 1930.

Another factor to be considered in connection with the intercensal increase is that whilst the 1931 Census took place on the 26th April, that taken in 1921 was on the 19th June, when the populations of the holiday resorts were swollen by temporary visitors and the populations of other areas, including Hull, correspondingly reduced. Consequently the increase in 1931 as compared with 1921 is undoubtedly larger than would have been the case in normal circumstances.

The following return shows the Census populations of Hull and of England and Wales from 1841 and the intercensal periods since then.

POPULATION OF HULL.

Year of Census.	HULL.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	
	Population.	Intercensal increase per cent.	Population.	Intercensal increase per cent.
1841	67,308	—	15,914,148	—
1851	84,690	25·8	17,927,609	12·65
1861	97,661	15·3	20,066,224	11·90
1871	121,892	24·7	22,712,266	13·21
1881	165,974	36·2	25,974,439	14·36
1891	200,472	20·8	29,002,525	11·65
1901	240,259	19·8	32,527,843	12·17
1911	277,991	15·7	36,070,492	10·89
1921	290,681	4·6	37,886,699	4·93
1931	313,544	7·9	39,947,931	5·4

The following table brings up to date information relating to population supplied last year.

POPULATION OF HULL.

	Registrar General's Estimated Population, July.	Natural Increase during preceding year.	Insured Persons 31st December.	Average number of Parliamentary Voters.	Number on elementary school roll last week before Christmas holidays.
1923	296,900	2,894	109,102	141,076	46,860
1924	296,800	3,519	110,718	143,056	46,101
1925	297,300	2,659	111,173	144,843	46,911
1926	294,600	2,553	113,080	145,773	46,977
1927	296,600	2,584	113,310	147,128	47,234
1928	297,600	2,300	116,031	148,684	47,037
1929	299,900	2,303	115,452	185,783	46,705
1930	311,800	1,540	118,092	187,313	47,395
1931	315,200	2,455	120,321	188,728	48,171
1932	318,200	1,872	121,505	189,298	49,926
1933	319,900	1,554	120,868	187,266	49,844

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AMOUNT OF POOR RELIEF.

Unemployment. The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly furnished me with information which shows that unemployment, as recorded by his Department, was less prevalent in Hull in 1933 than in 1932. The average number of persons registered as unemployed in one week of each month during 1933 was 18,959 compared with an average of 19,958 in 1932. The average number of unemployed men was 16,385 in 1933 compared with 17,321 in 1932. The

numbers of women and juveniles in 1933 were 1,756 and 818 respectively, against 1,711 and 926 in the previous year. The " peak " period in 1933 was in January, when the total was 22,154 ; the highest number in 1932 was in December, when the total was 21,360 ; the highest total in 1931 was in March, when it was 19,783. The lowest total in each of the last three years was 16,480, December, 1933 ; 18,381, March, 1932, and 17,444, August, 1931.

Poor Relief. The number of persons in receipt of poor relief on the 31st December, 1933, was 21,428 : 1,771 were receiving indoor and 19,657 outdoor relief.

The average number of persons in receipt of relief per 10,000 of the population during the last quarter of the year was 681 ; that considerably more relief was required in Hull than in other places is shown by the corresponding figures for England and Wales (341), and County Boroughs (495).

VITAL STATISTICS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages. The number of marriages solemnised in the City was 2,815, compared with 2,846 during 1932. The marriage rate was 17·6 per 1,000 of the population as against 17·9 in 1932 and 17·6 in 1931.

Births. The births registered numbered 5,740 ; this includes the births of the children of Hull parents which occurred at the Municipal Maternity Home or at places outside the City, and excludes those of children born of mothers who were resident in Hull only temporarily. The 5,740 births are equal to a birth-rate of 17·9 per thousand of the population, which compares with 19·2 in 1932 and 1931 respectively. The birth-rate for the previous 5 years (1928-32) was 20·0. The birth-rate for England and Wales was : 1933, 14·4 ; 1932, 15·3, or a decrease of 0·9. The Hull rate for 1933 was 1·3 less than in 1932.

Of the total births in Hull, 2,910 were of males, 2,830 of females. The births were spread over the year as follows :—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
1,436	1,458	1,399	1,447

The sub-joined figures show the number of births and the birth-rates for each of the last 10 years and at ten-yearly intervals from 1893.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Births.</i>		<i>Birth-rate.</i>
1933	5,740	.... 17·9
1932	6,108	.... 19·2
1931	6,040	.... 19·2
1930	6,288	.... 20·6
1929	6,090	.... 20·3
1928	6,103	.... 20·5
1927	6,220	.... 21·0
1926	6,360	.... 21·6
1925	6,484	.... 21·8
1924	6,666	.... 22·4
1923	6,898	.... 23·2
1913	7,904	.... 27·5
1903	7,778	.... 31·2
1893	7,109	.... 34·1

From the above table it will be seen that the birth-rate shows a slow and steady decline. The rate for 1933 is the lowest on record.

There were 265 illegitimate births ; this is 4·6 per cent. of the total, compared with 4·6 per cent. in 1932, and 4·5 per cent. in 1931.

Deaths. There were 4,186 deaths, equal to a rate of 13·1 per 1,000, compared with 11·8 in 1932, and 13·2 in 1931. The death-rate of England and Wales was : 1933, 12·3 ; 1932, 12·0, and 1931, 12·3. The total deaths in Hull in 1933 was

424 more than in 1932. In 1933, however, there were, compared with 1932, decreases in the numbers registered in some of the causes of death, those principally concerned being diphtheria (41), cancer (32) and whooping cough (31). The causes mainly responsible for the increased total of deaths in 1933 were : influenza (126), bronchopneumonia (107), heart disease (106) and other circulatory diseases (40), violence (41), tuberculosis of the respiratory system (35) and measles (27).

The deaths recorded each quarter were :—

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.
1,592	904	794	896	4,186

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, which are small pox, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, diarrhoea and fever (including typhus, enteric and typhoid) was 230, or a decrease of 46 on the total for 1932. From the table hereunder, it will be seen that in the period under review there was a decline of 41 in the number of deaths from diphtheria, of 31 from whooping cough, and of 6 from scarlet fever, but an increase of 27 deaths from measles, and of 6 from diarrhoea and enteritis, compared with the mortality from the same causes in the year 1932. The zymotic rate for 1933 was 0·72 per thousand of the population, against 0·87 in 1932, and 0·81 in 1931.

	1933	1932
Smallpox	0	0
Typhoid Fever, &c.	1	2
Measles	42	15
Scarlet Fever	1	7
Whooping Cough	12	43
Diphtheria	92	133
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	82	76

The following statement shows the number of deaths and the death-rate for each of the last 10 years and ten-yearly intervals from 1893 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1933	4,186	13·1
1932	3,762	11·8
1931	4,168	13·2
1930	3,833	12·4
1929	4,550	15·2
1928	3,800	12·8
1927	3,920	13·2
1926	3,776	12·8
1925	3,931	13·2
1924	4,007	13·5
1923	3,379	11·4
1913	4,230	14·7
1903	4,143	16·6
1893	4,503	21·6

Full particulars as to the mortality amongst infants and children under 5 years of age appear in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report. (See pages 132 and 133).

Age Distribution. Only 1,610 deaths were of persons aged 65 years and upwards ; there were 668 deaths under the age of 5 years ; 141 of school children, that is, between 5 and 15 years ; 179 of adolescents between 15 and 25 ; 493 died in the prime of life from 25 to 45 years, and 1,095 in middle life, from 45 to 65. With the exception of those regarding persons of 5 to 15 years, where there was a slight decrease, these figures show increases in all the age periods when compared with the returns for the previous year, namely, 45 to 65, 174 ; 65 and over, 118 ; 25 to 45, 102 ; under 5 years, 42 ; and 15 to 25, 9.

Ward Statistics. Appendix 2, page 155, gives the vital statistics for the whole City from 1928 to 1933, and Appendix 3, page 156 gives the *ward statistics* for 1933. It will be seen that the highest birth-rates were in East Central (26·2) and Marfleet (25·6) Wards, and the lowest in Botanic (10·0 and Stoneferry (10·5) Wards. The highest death-rates were in University (16·0) and Paragon (15·5) Wards and the lowest death-rates were in St. Andrew's (10·2), Pickering (10·4) and North Newington (10·4) Wards.

Appendix 4 (page 157) compares Hull's vital statistics for 1933 with those of England and Wales. Whilst the death-rate for Hull is higher by 0·8 per 1,000 of the population than that for England and Wales, it is gratifying to note that the birth-rate is 3·5 above that for the country as a whole.

Causes of Death. Appendix 5 (page 158) gives the principal causes of death, divided into certain age groups and into the wards where the deceased resided. Heart disease caused 717 deaths and cancer was responsible for 420, bronchitis and pneumonia 502, and tuberculosis 348 deaths. Cirrhosis of the liver, generally the result of alcoholism, was recorded as the cause of death in 4 instances. There were 42 suicides, and 149 deaths from other violence.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

The following table compares the vital statistics of Hull with those of England and Wales, the aggregate figure for the 118 Great Towns, and the individual figures of the 17 largest towns.

	Estimated Resident Population Mid. 1933.	Birth-Rate per 1,000.	Death-Rate per 1,000.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	40,201,000	14.4	12.3	64
118 Great Towns	20,839,654	14.4	12.2	67
London	4,298,600	13.2	12.4	60
Birmingham	1,011,500	14.7	11.0	66
Liverpool	859,200	19.5	14.4	98
Manchester	758,140	14.4	13.4	75
Sheffield	520,680	14.0	11.0	63
Leeds	485,000	13.7	13.5	81
Bristol	410,870	13.7	12.0	55
HULL	319,900	17.9	13.1	77
Bradford	295,100	13.2	14.8	81
Newcastle	286,500	16.4	12.7	76
West Ham	282,900	15.5	11.7	64
Nottingham	283,030	15.8	13.3	85
Stoke	275,100	16.2	12.9	89
Portsmouth	251,200	15.7	12.4	51
Leicester	241,500	13.4	12.8	75
Cardiff	222,000	15.5	13.6	77
Salford	217,000	15.3	13.9	80

It will be seen from the foregoing comparisons that in 6 towns the infantile mortality is above that for Hull, whilst in 7 towns the crude general death-rate at all ages is higher than that for the Third Port. Liverpool is again the only town in the table that has a higher birth-rate.

Male and Female Deaths. There were 2,188 deaths of males and 1,998 of females: the death-rate being 14.0 per 1,000 of the male population and 12.2 per 1,000 of the female population. The diseases with heavier incidence in males were heart disease (361 males, 356 females), cancer (216 males, 204 females); pneumonia (196 males, 169 females); tuberculosis of the lungs (176 males, 111 females), and congenital debility and malformations, etc. (110 males and 92 females). On the other hand the following diseases were more fatal to females than to males: cerebral hæmorrhage (119 females, 92 males); senility (122 females and 80 males), and influenza (99 females, 88 males).

HOSPITAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospital Accommodation. The total hospital beds available in and outside the City for Hull people is 3,166, and includes those at General and Special Hospitals, and in Public Assistance, Maternity, Tuberculosis, Fever and Mental Hospitals. (See Appendix 8, page 162.)

A commencement has been made of the erection at the City Infectious Diseases Hospital, Cottingham, of two new 28-bed pavilions, and these will be put into service during 1934, when, with the 160 beds already provided, the number of beds available will be 216. Further pavilions are to be added in due course until 374 beds have been provided for the accommodation of cases of infectious disease.

Approval has also been given by the Ministry of Health for the extension of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham, by the addition of a new pavilion for 38 patients, and for extra accommodation for staff. Plans and estimates are in process of preparation, and it is hoped that the new buildings will be completed during the year 1934.

In the above total of 3,166 beds are included 27 for female surgical cases at the new Hospital for Women, which provides accommodation for 12 more patients than did the old premises in Wright Street.

Out-patients' Attendances. The attendances during 1933 numbered 146,516 at the Hull Royal Infirmary, 35,586 at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, and 110,558 at the three general dispensaries.

Insurance Medical Service. The approximate number of insured persons entitled to medical benefit was, on the 1st January, 1934, 120,868, of whom 1,699 were deposit contributors and 119,169 members of approved societies, and included members of the Navy and Army Fund. The number of persons on the lists of panel doctors was 114,104, and those on the list of the Hull Friendly Societies' Medical Institution, 1,827. The number of prescriptions issued was 598,986, at an average cost per prescription of 9d.

Clinics. Particulars of Clinic and Treatment Centres in the area will be found in Appendix 6 (pages 159 and 160).

Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories. The analytical work of the department, as of all the other Corporation departments, is carried out by the City Analyst, A. R. Tankard, Esq., F.I.C., at the City Laboratories. Mr. Tankard is also responsible for the bacteriological work of the Corporation except the V.D. work and that requiring a vivisection licence.

Mr. Tankard issues an annual report containing details of the work done in his laboratory, and I need not therefore give particulars here ; let it suffice to say that during 1933, 1,835 chemical analyses of foods and drugs and 8,245 bacteriological examinations (including pathological specimens, 7,938 ; milks and miscellaneous samples, 307) were made by him and his staff.

Local Legislation. The only additions made during the year 1933 to the enactments, bye-laws and regulations, apart from the general law, which apply to the City, are the revised bye-laws referred to hereunder, approved by the Minister of Health on the 19th January, 1933, excepting those relating to Houses let-in-lodgings, which were allowed by the Minister on the 28th February, 1933 :—

Common Lodging Houses.
Means of Escape in case of Fire.
Nuisances.
Public Baths.
Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid.
Slaughterhouses.
Tents, Vans and Sheds.
Underground Rooms Used as Sleeping Places.
Houses let-in-Lodgings.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Institutions, transferred to the City Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, are administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

Appendix 10 contains reports submitted by the Senior Medical Officers which show the number of patients and types of disease treated at the two hospitals throughout the year, and furnish detailed information supplied by the Masters regarding the Institutions.

Ambulance facilities, entirely separate from those provided for the removal of cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, are utilised for Public Assistance hospital work. The Corporation hearse is used for all funerals from both the Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Institutions, and for funerals arranged by the Relieving Officers.

Casuals. The Beverley Road Institution is now the only Institution in the City admitting casuals. Article 7 of the Public Assistance (Casual Poor) Order, 1931, came into operation on the 2nd January, 1933. This article repealed Article 131 of the Public Assistance Order, 1930, and relates to the discharge of casuals.

The casuals are now allowed to smoke in the yard and day room between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

The average nightly number of casuals occupying beds in the casual wards at the Beverley Road Institution throughout the year was 37. During the year 5,058 casuals were admitted to these wards, compared with 5,539 in 1932, and 4,100 in 1931. Details of the monthly admissions of casuals to this institution are given in appendix 9 on page 164. In 1933, 116 casuals were transferred to the "house" and 112 to the hospital.

The City Council are members of the Yorkshire Casual Poor Assistance Authority.

Anlaby Road Institution—House. This Institution will accommodate 210 men and 169 women. The number of persons in the house on the 1st January, 1933, was 199, and on the 31st December, 1933, 194. New admissions to the Institution during the year numbered 110, compared with 188 and 198 in 1932 and 1931 respectively. Detailed particulars of the admissions month by month will be found in appendix 9 on page 163. The daily average number of inmates in the House in 1933 was 198, and the aggregate number of days during which they were resident there was 72,294.

The Corporation was responsible for the burial of 84 persons who died in the Institution during 1933.

Anlaby Road Institution—Hospital. The number of beds available at this Hospital during 1933 was 545.

It will be seen from appendix 10 (page 165) that the admissions to this hospital in 1933 numbered 3,271, compared with 3,084 for the previous year, an increase of 187; 844 operations (600 major and 244 minor) were carried out during the year, or 23 less than in 1932, when the number was 867. The daily average number of patients in the Hospital in 1933 was 482, and the aggregate number of days during which the beds were occupied was 175,947.

Throughout the year cases treated with radium were re-examined and carefully followed up. For this purpose certain patients were re-admitted, while others were seen by the medical staff and allowed to return to their homes. There are many satisfactory cases, particularly those suffering from rodent ulcer, carcinoma of the breast, and of the cervix of the uterus; a certain number appear to be completely cured by radium. Further, many advanced cases have obtained temporary relief from unpleasant symptoms. Frequently, surgical methods and

radium treatment are combined. During 1933, 58 new cases were treated and records were kept as to their condition at varying intervals ; 98 re-examinations took place, and there were 11 re-admissions for further treatment.

The greater part of the radium is the property of the Hull Radium Trust, and the scheme for interchange of supplies between this hospital and the Hull Royal Infirmary has worked satisfactorily.

Beverley Road Institution—House (including Margaret Street Nursery). The certified accommodation at this Institution is for 300 men, 175 women, and 30 children, total 505 ; but the actual number of beds available on the 31st December, 1933, was 536—men, 349, women, 151, and children, 36. On the 1st January, 1933, there were 434 persons, excluding casuals, in the Institution, and on the 31st December, 1933, 445 persons were accommodated. Included in these figures are 4 and 3 persons respectively who were admitted to the Institution from districts outside the City. There were 877 new admissions to the Institution in 1933, compared with 861 in 1932, and 725 in 1931. During 1933, 29 persons were admitted from the areas of other Local Authorities. Forty-two persons were transferred to other Institutions during the year. The number of persons in the Patrington Institution for whose maintenance this Authority was responsible, was 16 on the 1st January, 1933, and 6 on the 31st December, 1933. Detailed particulars of the admissions, month by month, to the Institution are to be found in appendix 9 on page 164. The daily average number of inmates in the House in 1933 was 368, and the aggregate number of days during which they were resident there was 134,360.

During the year, 75 burials took place from the Beverley Road Institution at the expense of the Corporation.

Beverley Road Institution—Hospital. The number of beds available at the hospital during 1933 was 400.

The number of admissions during the year, namely, 3,306, showed an increase of 474 compared with the number for the previous year—2,832 ; 559 operations (347 major and 212 minor) were performed, compared with a total of 503 during 1932. The daily average number of patients in the Hospital was 407, and the aggregate number of days during which the beds were occupied was 148,639.

District Medical Officers and Medical Out-Relief. Owing to the formation of another relief district in the City, it was necessary to appoint an additional District Medical Officer. Dr. J. C. Lindsay took over the duties in connection with the new district on the 1st July, and there are now 10 District Medical Officers in the City for medical out-relief duties.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS FROM DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Number of visits to Public Assistance Patients at their homes.	Number of attendances of Public Assistance Patients at surgery.	Number of cases recommended for hospital treatment.	Number of Deaths certified in respect of persons receiving Medical Out-Relief.
9,969	42,584	717	74

The dispensing of the prescriptions of five of the District Medical Officers is provided for by the use of two dispensaries attached to two of the Relief Offices. The prescriptions of two other District Medical Officers are dispensed by private chemists, under contract, whilst those of the District Medical Officer for the newly constituted district are made up by any chemist in the area, and payment is made at N.H.I. rates. The other two District Medical Officers dispense their own medicines, the drugs being supplied by the Corporation.

Surgical Appliances, Spectacles, Dentures, &c. The provision of surgical appliances, spectacles, dentures, &c., is included in the scheme of interavailability of the clinic services, and in this way a more satisfactory method of supplying these various requirements is in operation.

The following shows the appliances, &c., supplied during the year 1933:—

Surgical Boots, Splints, Calipers, &c.	No. Supplied	31
Spectacles	„	142
Dentures	„	79
Trusses, Belts, Elastic Bandages, &c.	„	32
Artificial Legs	„	3
		—
		287
		—

In addition, repairs were effected in a number of cases to spectacles, dentures, surgical appliances, &c., and the Committee also granted payment of part cost of dentures, &c., the remainder of the cost being provided, in most cases, by the Society from which the applicant was entitled to benefit.

SANITATION.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. The City Water Engineer, informs me :—

The water supply of the City is obtained from deep wells sunk into the chalk strata at three pumping stations ; these stations are all within a three mile radius of the City, and are situated at Springhead, Cottingham and Dunswell.

About 6 miles of new mains have been laid in the City during the year.

The approximate number of dwelling houses in the City is 83,049 ; these, with one or two exceptions, are supplied directly from the Corporation's mains.

The average number of gallons consumed per head per day during 1933 was 35·4 for all purposes, the domestic and unmetered trade supply being 25·3.

The water is analysed by the City Analyst and Bacteriologist for the Water Department every quarter.

Sampling of Water. During the year 3 samples (one repeat) of water were taken at premises at which there was a supply of water other than that provided by the Corporation. These samples were submitted to the City Analyst and Bacteriologist for chemical and bacteriological examination, and in one instance (the repeat sample) he reported the water was not of satisfactory purity. The request made to the owners of the premises to discontinue the use of the pump and to provide in lieu thereof an adequate supply of pure water had not been complied with at the end of the year.

Regarding the 10 cases which had not been satisfactorily dealt with at the end of 1932, in 6 instances the pumps were done away with and town water laid on ; in 2 instances they were dismantled, and in the remaining 2 cases a lock and chain was provided to each pump and arrangements made for the water to be used only for watering cattle.

Drainage and Sewerage. The following particulars are submitted from information supplied by the City Engineer :—

The preliminary investigations in connection with the construction of a new deep main outfall sewer to relieve the sewerage of the City west of the River Hull, are being proceeded with. The position now is such that when heavy rains occur

simultaneously with high tides, "backing up" of the sewers occurs consequent on the extensive building development which has taken place during the past few years.

A scheme is under consideration for installing additional pumping plant at the existing West District Pumping Station, the present pumps of which are now working to full capacity. The additional plant is necessary to deal with the increased flow of sewage and to give reserve capacity.

Work has commenced on the extension of the Hall Road Sub-Pumping Station. This extension is necessary having regard to the large area being, and to be developed, north of Endike Lane and including the North Hull Housing Site.

Watercourses and Streams, etc. A statutory notice under Section 54 of the Public Health Act, 1925, was served on each of 22 owners in respect of a nuisance arising from a watercourse (a wide ditch) being so choked or silted up as to hinder the effectual drainage of water through it. The notice was not complied with at the end of the year, but the Department was informed that steps were being taken with a view to the ditch being piped and filled in.

In addition to the above, a number of informal notices were served in cases where watercourses (ditches) were found to be choked or silted up. At the end of the year these notices had been complied with.

Public Cleansing. The Collection and Disposal of Refuse, Street Cleansing, and the maintenance of Public Lavatories in the City are under the control of the Public Cleansing Department. A separate report regarding these services is issued by the Director of Public Cleansing, by whom the following particulars have been furnished :—

Refuse Collection and Disposal. During 1933, a total of 71,688 tons of house and trade refuse were collected, namely, dry refuse 71,400, nightsoil 215, and waste paper 73 tons.

Thirty-nine thousand, four hundred and eighty-four tons of dry refuse (or 55 per cent.) were disposed of at the Refuse Disposal Plant, and 31,916 tons (or 45 per cent.) at tips.

In addition to the above, 598 tons (1,368 loads) of refuse were delivered to the Refuse Disposal Plant by private traders, and 956 tons (834 loads) to the various tips.

The whole of the nightsoil was railed to farmers as soon as collected, and the paper baled and sold to waste paper merchants.

Street Cleansing. A new mechanical gully emptier has been purchased and is performing a very useful service.

Public Lavatories and Urinals. There are 6 Public Lavatories and 44 Urinals in the City. The provision of further urinal accommodation in the suburban districts is under consideration.

Disinfecting Station. The following figures show the work carried out by the staff attached to the Disinfecting Station, Scarborough Street, during the past 5 years :—

Year.	No. of attendances of persons for baths and disinfection of clothing.			No. of articles disinfected.	No. of books disinfected.	No. of premises disinfected.
	School Children.	Others.	Total.			
1933	3,036	1,542	4,578	87,929	1,656	2,728
1932	4,561	1,986	6,547	111,193	1,840	2,818
1931	3,652	1,723	5,375	87,572	1,592	2,244
1930	1,517	1,582	3,099	59,886	1,474	2,094
1929	1,594	1,340	2,934	69,652	2,082	2,466

All the school children treated at the Disinfecting Station during 1933 were cases of Scabies. It will be noted that there is a considerable decrease in the number of attendances, indicating a lesser incidence of this disease.

One thousand, one hundred and sixteen disinfectant baths were given to other persons suffering from Scabies, and 331 verminous persons were treated.

Sixty-five Midwives and Home Helps received baths and had their clothing, etc., disinfected after contact with infection prior to attending further cases.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND PRIVY CONVERSION SCHEME.

It is gratifying to record that this important sanitary reform has been virtually completed.

There have been approximately 39,700 conservancy sanitary conveniences converted into the water-carriage system. The Corporation, in default of the owners, have executed more than 35,000 of the conversions, the work having been carried out by contractors engaged by them. The owners have dealt with the remainder.

The total loans expenditure incurred by the Corporation amounted to nearly £249,000, of which a little more than £99,000 has been charged to the owners of the affected properties.

The conversions, apart from a relatively small number dealt with under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, have been carried out under notices served under Section 39 (4) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, in the case of privies, and under that Section of that Act as amended by Section 20(1) of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1924, in the case of pail closets.

There remains a comparatively small number of sanitary conveniences which have not been dealt with. Some, attached to premises in approved Clearance Areas, will be demolished next year ; the remainder cannot be dealt with owing to difficulties connected with sewerage, water supply, etc.

The following are the approximate numbers of water closets and privies and pail closets in the City at the end of the year :—

Water-closets	....	....	....	....	94,300
Privies and Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	150

Sanitary Inspection of District. The total number of inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff was 26,455, in addition to which 12,564 re-visits were made. Further, 643 houses were inspected under the Housing Acts, 1925-30, and 2,444 re-inspections were made to ascertain whether the works specified in the informal notices served in respect of 535 dwelling houses had been carried out.

Particulars as to the inspections made, etc., are given in appendix 11 (page 169).

During the year, 7,019 informal and 804 statutory notices with regard to the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served, compared with 6,890 informal and 696 statutory notices served in 1932. At the end of the year, 1,718 notices (1,283 informal and 435 statutory) were not complied with. The notices outstanding at the end of 1932 were complied with in the year under review.

Information with regard to the various Acts, etc., under which the 804 statutory notices were served, together with the number of such notices complied with during the year is set out hereunder :—

Served under :—	No. of Notices served.	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1933).	No. not complied with at end of 1933.
Public Health Act, 1875—			
Sec. 94 (Nuisances)	261	261	85
Sec. 36 (Watercloset)	—	—	—
Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926	—	—	—
Public Health Act, 1925—			
Sec. 20 (Courts, etc.)	374	151	293
Sec. 54 (Water Course)	22	—	22
Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1903—			
Sec. 50 (Fall-spouts)	—	1	—
Sec. 57 (Dust-bins)	69	68	7
Sec. 78 (Drainage)	22	17	5
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—S c. 25 (Yards)	56	53	23
Byelaws—			
Houses let in Lodgings	—	—	—
Manure-pits, etc.	—	—	—
	804	551	435

The 374 statutory notices served under Section 20 of the Public Health Act, 1925, were in respect of 59 courts and passages which were not formed, flagged, asphalted or paved as to allow of the effectual drainage of the subsoil or surface. Included in the 151 notices complied with (referring to 72 courts and passages), were 89 (38 courts and passages) in respect of which the works were carried out by the owners concerned. The works required by the remaining 62 notices (8 courts and passages) were, in default of the owners, executed by the Corporation.

In addition to the above, 238 informal notices served in connection with 54 courts and 59 passages, were complied with.

Legal proceedings were taken in 7 cases in connection with notices served under the Public Health Act, 1875, for the abatement of nuisances. Three summonses were withdrawn : in two instances the persons responsible had taken the necessary steps to comply with the notices before the cases were due to be

heard, and in one instance the person concerned gave an undertaking that the work necessary to comply with the notice would be carried out immediately. In the remaining four cases Orders were made by the Court for the work to be done in 28 days ; at the end of the year the notices had not been complied with, and steps were taken with a view to the issue of summonses against the defendant concerned.

Smoke Abatement. During the year, the number of observations (each of half an hour's duration) by the Smoke Inspectors, in respect of emission of smoke, etc., was 2,774 ; 919 inspections were made of the premises concerned.

An analysis of the 2,774 observations shows that in each of 2,593 instances smoke was emitted during the half hour observation. It was not necessary, however, to take any action in these cases. In 205 cases smoke (132 black and 73 dense) was emitted for varying periods. Of the 132 black smoke emissions, 104 were for periods under two minutes and 28 for periods over two minutes during the half hour observation. In regard to the 73 dense smoke (other than black), 50 were for periods under two minutes, whilst the remaining 23 were for periods over two minutes. During the whole of the observations recorded it was found that dense smoke was emitted for 350 minutes and 25 seconds, the average emission being 7.5 seconds per half hour's observation, compared with 6.7 seconds last year.

The number of warning letters sent in the more serious cases was 52 (including 16 follow-up letters) ; verbal cautions were given by the Inspectors in 129 instances.

The informal notice outstanding at the end of 1932 was complied with during the year under review.

Altogether 167 nuisances were abated during the year.

As the result of representations by the Inspectors, 66 improvements were made to plant, etc., in order properly to control smoke emission ; in 4 instances oil fuel was substituted ; 5 new boilers were installed ; mechanical means of stoking was adopted in 5 instances, and 20 chimneys were heightened during the year.

Reference in another section of this Report has been made to the mitigation of smoke nuisances caused by locomotives, etc., at the Fair Ground.

Deposits of Soot. The City Analyst has examined monthly throughout the year the contents of two atmospheric pollution gauges placed (1) in the garden at the rear of Kingston Almshouses, Beverley Road ; (2) in the grounds of the

Northern Cemetery. The detailed results will be published in the City Analyst's Annual Report. The total deposit of solid matters (soluble and insoluble) shown by the two gauges was as follows :—

	Tons per Square Mile.		
	<i>Maximum.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Kingston Almshouses, Beverley Road....	42.9 (February)	13.1 (August)	329
Northern Cemetery	18.8 (February)	8.5 (August)	156

The total deposit for the Central Gauge of 329 tons for the year compares with 319 tons per square mile in 1932, and 322½ tons in 1931.

Ultra-Violet Light (Natural). The City Analyst's records of the Ultra-Violet Light received from the sky and sunshine are obtained by noting the fading of a standard methylene blue solution in an apparatus fixed on the roof of the City Laboratories. The following figures are of some interest :—

DAILY UNITS OF FADING (ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT)
(Monthly averages).

	<i>Maximum.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
Hull (Central)	2.6	0.2	1.3
Cleethorpes	6.9	0.8	3.2
Lowestoft	3.9	0.6	1.7
Scarborough	2.3	0.7	1.3
Skegness	4.7	1.7	2.2
Bridlington	2.3	0.3	1.2

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades. The following is a list of the trades classified as offensive in the City and the numbers of registered premises at the end of 1932 and 1933 respectively :—

	1932.	1933.
Blood Drier	Nil	Nil
Leather Dresser, Tanner ; Fellmonger	2	2
Fat Melter or Fat Extractor	9	10
Glue Maker ; Size Maker	Nil	Nil
Gut Scraper or Gut Cleaner	1	2
Manufacture of Manure from Fish, Fish Offal, Blood or other putrescible animal matter—Fish Manure Works	3	3
Fish Oil Manufacturer	4	4
Bone Boiler	4	5
Soap Boiler	3	4
Blood Albumen Maker	Nil	Nil
Animal Charcoal Manufacturer	Nil	Nil
Tripe Boiler	6	5
Fish Curer	55	55
	—	—
	87	90
	—	—

One Ammoniacal Liquor Works and one Knacker's Yard are also regularly visited by Inspectors from the Health Department.

During the year the Corporation have given consent to the establishment of the undermentioned offensive trades :—

Bone Boiler	....	....	....	1	} The premises were already registered for the manufacture of oil from fish.
Fat Melter	....	....	....	1	
Fat Melter	....	....	....	1	} Transfer to larger premises.
Soap Boiler	....	....	....	1	
Gut Scraper	....	....	....	1	
Fish Curer	....	....	....	1	Premises had been previously registered for fish curing.

The consent authorised the carrying on of the businesses until the end of the year.

There are now 15 cases where the consent of the Corporation operates for a limited period.

One fish curer and one tripe boiler have been struck off the register as they had ceased to carry on business.

All the premises at which offensive trades are carried on are subjected to systematic day and night observations. During 1933, the Offensive Trades Inspectors made 3,684 day and 751 night observations or inspections of these premises and other places from which nuisances from effluvia might arise.

Eighty-one informal notices and 1 statutory notice were served regarding breaches of the Byelaws, and at the end of the year 84 notices, including 5 outstanding at the end of 1932, had been complied with.

Pig Keeping. The new Byelaws with respect to Nuisances relating to the keeping of swine, etc., were allowed by the Minister of Health on the 19th January, 1933, although the provisions of Byelaws Nos. 11 and 17 cannot be enforced until the expiration of one and two years respectively. Copies of the Byelaws were sent to the occupiers of premises on which swine were being kept in the added areas brought within the City boundary on the 1st April, 1930, and in 22 instances it was deemed advisable to draw the attention of the occupiers to the fact that the premises did not comply with the Byelaws. These cases will be followed up in 1934.

At the end of the year, the number of the above premises in the City was 283 (provided with 804 sties), of which 3,083 inspections were made. Informal notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Byelaws in 8 instances, other than those above mentioned, and in 7 cases were complied with.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid. In addition to verbal cautions in a number of cases, it was necessary to draw the attention of two firms to their contravention of the Byelaws with respect to the removal of offensive or noxious matter through the streets of the City during prohibited hours; the firms concerned took immediate steps to comply with the requirements of the Byelaws.

Common Lodging Houses. At the end of the year, there were 14 registered Common Lodging Houses in the City (the same number as at the close of the previous year), containing 172 rooms, with accommodation for 799 lodgers.

Three houses are provided with cubicles, and there is accommodation at one house for seven married couples.

During the year 1933 the Inspector made 772 day and 44 night visits. Contraventions of the Byelaws were found in 152 instances, most of which were of a minor character. Four letters and 28 notices were addressed to the persons concerned, and 149 verbal cautions were given by the Inspector. The close of the year found all requirements complied with.

Seamen's Lodging Houses. There were 20 of these houses on the register at the end of 1933, compared with 21 the previous year. Included in the 20 houses above mentioned is the Victoria Mansions (at which the sleeping places consist of single cubicles), providing accommodation for 490 men. The other 19 houses contain 94 rooms or cubicles with accommodation for 234 seamen.

The total number of visits paid by the Inspector during the year was 912 (865 day and 47 night): 61 contraventions of the Byelaws were found in connection with which 15 letters were sent and 46 verbal cautions were given by the Inspector. At the end of the year all the matters with the exception of three had received attention.

Visits were also paid to other premises where it was thought seamen might be lodged, but in no instance was such found to be the case.

Proceedings were instituted against a person who had, during the latter part of 1932, been keeping a seamen's lodging house without being licensed. He was convicted, and a penalty of £5 or 30 days' imprisonment was imposed.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings. There has been an increase in the number of houses let-in-lodgings registered under the Byelaws; the total at the end of the year being 281, compared with 255 at the end of 1932. During the year there were 56 new registrations, but 30 houses previously registered were taken off the register

owing to the demolition of certain properties in connection with slum clearance schemes. It is anticipated, however, that the number of houses let-in-lodgings which will come within the provisions of the new Byelaws approved by the Minister of Health on the 28th February, 1933, will continue to increase. Informal circulars of particulars required by the Health Department have been completed by the occupiers of a further 111 premises let-in-lodgings, the examination of which premises had not been completed at the end of the year. In addition, it is known to the Department that a number of other premises are let-in-lodgings, in regard to which it will be necessary to take action similar to that just mentioned, to ascertain whether or not they should be registered.

The 281 registered houses let-in-lodgings contained 1,727 rooms, of which 187 unfurnished and 196 furnished were used for sleeping purposes only ; 607 unfurnished and 679 furnished were used for living and sleeping purposes, and 58 were used for living purposes only.

The total number of visits paid to houses let-in-lodgings was 3,990 ; these include 804 visits to houses exempt from registration and 104 night visits to registered houses ; 637 notices were served, and 185 verbal cautions were given, with regard to infringements which were found. In no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Detailed information as to inspections made and defects, etc. found at houses let-in-lodgings, is to be found in Appendix 12 (pages 170 and 171).

Factory and Workshop Acts. At the end of the year there were 1,162 workshops and 112 workplaces on the register, compared with 1,097 workshops and 110 workplaces last year ; 3,454 inspections, including 784 re-inspections, were made of factories, workshops and workplaces, and 495 contraventions were found. The breaches mainly comprised failure to carry out the periodical cleansing, neglect to forward lists of outworkers at the stipulated times, and unsatisfactory means of escape in case of fire. Three hundred and twenty-six notices were served, and 315 had been complied with at the end of the year. It was unnecessary to serve notice in some of the cases, as the defects were remedied at the verbal request of the Inspectors.

H.M. Inspector of Factories forwarded to this Authority 9 notices regarding matters needing attention at factories. (See Appendix 13, page 176.) He was notified of 62 factories and workshops in which either protected persons were employed or in which the abstract was not affixed.

Eight additional water closets were provided at premises where persons of both sexes were employed ; one water closet was installed where the existing accommodation was insufficient for the number of females employed ; and one unsuitable water closet was put into a satisfactory condition.

Bakehouses are dealt with in the Section relating to "Food."

Outworkers. There were 253 persons (119 males and 134 females), principally engaged in net braiding and tailoring, employed as outworkers. The employers numbered 89. Visits have been made to most of the premises, particularly those where the making of wearing apparel and of furniture, and work incidental thereto, have been carried on. Appendix 13, pages 172 to 175, gives the details required by the Home Office.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire. Special inspections were made of the means of escape in case of fire at 56 factories and 98 workshops. Additional means of escape found to be required at 2 factories and 1 workshop were provided, following the service of notices. Additional means of escape from fire were also provided at 3 other factories, concerning which notices had been served in 1932. The means of escape from fire were found not to be in order at 64 premises, but at the end of the year 56 had been put in order. Two new certificates and one supplementary certificate have been granted. A copy was also issued where an original certificate had been lost.

New Factories and Workshops. Ten out of 43 plans submitted for examination were not approved, as they did not comply with the requirements for means of escape in case of fire or for sanitary accommodation. In 5 of the cases the buildings were subsequently erected in accordance with the requirements, whilst in the remaining instances the Architects, upon being interviewed, made the necessary alterations in the plans.

Rag Flock Acts. Twelve samples of rag flock were obtained, one of which did not comply with the standard of cleanliness fixed by the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928, as it contained 84 parts of soluble chlorine per 100,000 parts of the flock, the maximum permissible amount being 30 parts. The person in whose possession the flock was found was proceeded against and fined £2.

Shops Acts. There are 7,473 shops on the register, at which 4,979 males and 4,254 females are employed. The inspections totalled 15,721. Five hundred and twenty-eight contraventions, which mainly comprised failure to exhibit the required notices, were found. Included in the contraventions are 32 cases where the assistants either did not receive proper intervals for meals or were not granted a weekly half-holiday.

Cinemas and Theatres. The Workshops, etc., Inspectors, continued to examine the sanitary conditions of cinemas and theatres, and made 109 inspections of such places. They were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Plans for two new cinemas were examined. The proprietors, who were notified of several matters considered not to be satisfactory, subsequently submitted amended plans.

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act. No sample was taken, as the Inspector did not find any premises where declared non-inflammable materials were being sold.

Canal Boats. The report of the Canal Boats Inspector is printed as Appendix 15 (pages 180 and 181). Visits of inspection numbered 871; at the end of the year particulars of 883 canal boats were on the local register.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. During the year 5 applications were received and approval was given in 2 instances for land to be used for occupation by 5 vans. Sixteen applications were received from occupiers to place or keep vans on land; permission to do so was granted in 11 instances.

At the end of the year, 15 vans were being kept on 8 approved lands, and these were occupied by 25 adults (13 males and 12 females) and 7 children (3 males and 4 females). The lands and vans were periodically inspected, and at no time was it necessary to draw the attention of the owners or occupiers to any contravention of the byelaws.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920, 1923 and 1933. During the year 3 applications were made in respect of dwelling houses not kept in a reasonable state of repair. In one instance the landlord did the necessary work before the certificate could be issued. In the other two cases certificates were issued; the landlords subsequently carried out the required repairs. One landlord applied for, and was furnished with, a report stating he had executed to the satisfaction of the Authority the work required to put the house into a reasonable state of repair.

Hull Fair. There were 247 vans, 2 booths and 1 tent on or near the Fair Ground, occupied by 564 adults and 161 children. A total of 1,500 visits was paid to the vans, etc., by the Sanitary Inspectors, and enquiries made as to the health of the occupants. No case of infectious disease or overcrowding was discovered.

Permanent sanitary accommodation, consisting of 11 water closets and a 13-stall urinal (contained in one building) is provided at the Fair Ground. It was, however, found that during peak periods, *i.e.*, late in the evenings, the urinal accommodation was seriously overtaxed. The matter will therefore be referred to the Committee concerned, with a recommendation that additional urinal accommodation of a temporary character be erected in one or more suitable positions on the Fair Ground.

The accommodation provided for the use of females, consisting of 13 water closets, was found to be sufficient.

The number caught in 1932 was 4,556, and in 1931, 4,973. Thirty poison baits were laid.

During the year, 653 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling houses, were received of infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated by the Rat Officers, and information regarding methods of destroying rats was given. Where necessary, action was taken by the rat catcher.

Informal communications were, in a number of instances, addressed to persons whose premises were rat infested, requesting them to rid the premises of rats and to take steps to prevent further infestation.

During the week preceding National "Rat Week," communications were addressed to the occupiers of a number of premises which were thought likely to be infested by rats, requesting them to make a special effort to destroy the rodents. A copy of the bulletin issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the "Extermination of Rats" was sent to each of these persons. The bulletin was also distributed during the "Week" in suitable cases to persons who complained of rat infestation and sought the Department's assistance.

The Director of Education circularised the head teachers of schools in the City and requested them to take such action as they considered desirable to draw the scholars' attention to the importance of rat destruction.

An article concerning "Rat Week" was inserted in *Health News* (the Department's monthly magazine), whilst the local newspaper kindly made several references during that week to the need for action to exterminate rats and mice.

Mosquito Control. An anti-mosquito campaign was carried out during the year, on lines similar to those that obtained in 1932. During the months of April to October (inclusive), periodical inspections were made of all the known breeding places, and treatment was carried out as and when it became necessary.

The owners of one of the principal breeding places in the City (a large pond near the Humber foreshore, to the east of King George Dock) have shown commendable activity in their efforts to minimise the nuisance, by considerably reducing the area of the pond in the later part of 1932, and by greatly accelerating the work in 1933. In addition, spraying work was carried on continuously, and large quantities of oils and larvicide were used. This action, although not entirely successful, effected a marked diminution of mosquito breeding in the pond.

The work of mosquito control was greatly facilitated in the vicinity of the East Hull Housing Estate by a number of ditches situate on property belonging to the Corporation being piped and filled in during the earlier months of the year.

Articles of an informative nature were published in the July and September issues of *Health News*, and readers were advised as to the steps to be taken in order to prevent mosquito breeding in and about domestic buildings.

During the campaign some 400 gallons of oil and 80 gallons of larvicide were used.

The results of the campaign were extremely gratifying and fully justified the expenditure incurred by the Corporation.

It is the intention of the Corporation to carry out another campaign in 1934.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Open Spaces. From a return prepared by the City Engineer, it appears that there are in the City and immediately adjoining it, approximately 518½ acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the Corporation. They include 4 parks, a golf course, 7 large playing fields, 2 boating lakes and various smaller open spaces upon which children's playing equipment has been erected. The construction of a golf course to cater for the residents in East Hull is receiving the consideration of the Parks and Burials Committee. Educational Institutions, including the University College and Hymers College, have the use of over 280 acres of ground for school sports, and private sports grounds used by different clubs and organisations associated with places of worship and large manufacturing firms, occupy over 200 acres. The land used for public allotments is 278 acres. As stated in previous reports, the importance to the public health of developing facilities for open-air recreation, cannot be over-rated.

Public Baths, Washhouses, etc. The total attendances at the public swimming slipper and vapour, electro-medical baths and public washhouses during 1933 was 714,281.

During the year 1933, there were 39,813 more bathers than in 1932, which increase was no doubt due to the exceptionally warm summer and to the opening of the new Albert Avenue Swimming Baths.

Mortuary. The public mortuary is situated in a disused burial ground in Castle Street. Attached is a properly equipped post-mortem room for the use of medical practitioners, at which 157 post-mortem examinations were held in 1933.

There is no Coroner's Court, and inquests are usually held in a room at the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Dr. John Divine, His Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics in relation to inquests, post-mortems, etc., held in the years 1929 to 1933.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Inquests and post mortems (including post mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary)	421	389	397	331	353
Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post mortems	87	103	91	75	81
	508	492	488	406	434
Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments	83	88	95	86	71
Bodies at—					
City Mortuary	198	157	190	140	159
Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Public Assistance Institutions, Hull Royal Infirmary, Children's Hospital, etc.....	310	335	298	266	194
	508	492	488	406	353

Deaths from Road Vehicular Accidents. Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, 13 (2) (d). The Coroner has also been good enough to supply the following information on the fatal road accidents which occurred in his area during 1933.

Inquests with jury are required in all fatal accidents due to the use of a vehicle in a street or "public highway." During 1933, 40 such inquests were held, as against 44 in the previous year. Of the total in the year under review, 30 were in respect of accidents that occurred in the City, and 10 in regard to accidents outside the City boundary. The total for 1932 included 34 in the City and 10 outside.

A summary of the facts established in the 30 local cases in 1933 is as follows :—

Pedestrians (15)—14 knocked down as the result of stepping off the pavement or running across the road, namely, one by a push cyclist and 13 by motor vehicles—motor cars 6, motor lorries 4, motor taxi cab 1, motor bus 1, and motor van 1. The other case was that of a man who was knocked down by a runaway horse.

Training of Sanitary Inspectors. The arrangements for the practical training of Sanitary Inspectors have been continued in accordance with the Regulations of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board. During 1933, 3 persons were granted permission to undertake the course of training, one of whom had completed it at the end of the year.

Arrangements were again made by the Local Education Authority for a course of lectures, in preparation for the examination for the certificate, to be given at the Technical College on two evenings a week for a period of 26 weeks, between September and April. The fee for the course was the same as last year, *i.e.*, £1 1s., payable to the Local Education Authority ; 6 students enrolled and were continuing the course at the end of the year.

It is interesting to note that of the 18 persons who have completed their training with the Health Department, 12 have successfully passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board.

HOUSING. .

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Construction of Houses. During the year the Corporation have erected 184 houses.

Situation	No. of houses erected under State aided schemes.		Without State aid.	Total
	Other than Slum Clearance	In connection with Slum Clearance		
North Hull Estate	64	24	10	98
Barnsley Street	—	86	—	86
Total	64	110	10	184

This brings the total number of houses and flats erected by the Local Authority since the war to 7,809 ; 7,542 of these being under State aided schemes and 257 being erected in connection with City improvements. Six houses and 3 flats with shops attached and an Estate Office and flat have been erected by the Local Authority on the North Hull Estate without State assistance.

These houses are of four main types, particulars of which are given below :—

Estate.	General (excluding 1930 Act).				1930 Act.		Total.
	Parlour 3 bedroom type.	Non- parlour 3 bedroom type.	Non- parlour 2 bedroom type.	Non- parlour 1 bedroom type.	Non- parlour 3 bedroom type.	Non- parlour 2 bedroom type.	
<i>Houses.</i>							
North Hull	780	776	650	—	322	252	2780
West Hull	732	488	222	—	—	—	1442
East Hull	1146	330	904	—	—	—	2380
Derringham Bank	204	261	196	—	—	—	661
Sec. 12 (3) Scheme	25	45	—	—	—	—	70
Westcott Street	12	12	10	—	—	—	34
Barnsley Street	—	—	—	—	58	54	112
<i>Flats.</i>							
New George Street	—	—	32	23	—	—	55
Southcoates Lane....	—	31	66	—	23	54	174
Madeley Street	—	18	24	12	—	—	54
Barnsley Street	—	12	12	—	—	—	24
Hedon Road	—	—	18	—	—	—	18
Derringham Bank	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
North Hull....	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
	2899	1978	2134	35	403	360	7809
Of which there were erected during 1933	—	40	34	—	60	50	184

The decrease of 1,495 in the houses erected by the Hull Corporation in 1933, compared with the number so erected in 1932, is due to the fact that the Local Authority are now only building houses to accommodate persons dispossessed from Slum Clearance Areas, and from individually unfit houses, whereas in 1932 and previous years, houses were built mainly to let to working class tenants generally. Private builders have erected 1,443 during the year, the majority of these being for sale.

It is known that, for various reasons, 342 houses were demolished and 16 houses were rendered unuseable in 1933. Therefore, the net increase during the year in the number of dwelling houses in the City was 1,269.

The following table shows the housing progress which has been made since 1921 :

NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT, 1921-1933.

Year.	With State Assistance.		Without State Assistance.		Total.
	By Local Authority.	By Others.	By Local Authority.	By Others.	
1921 to 1925....	1067	685	—	440	2192
1926	1006	737	—	148	1891
1927	1269	596	—	159	2024
1928	1008	303	—	167	1478
1929	454	346	—	115	915
1930	488	—	226	379	1093
1931	408	232	20	753	1413
1932	1668	268	11	978	2925
1933	174	—	16	1443	1627
Totals	7542	3167	267	4582	15558

The Corporation's building programme for 1934 includes the erection of 486 houses in completion of existing contracts. General approval has been given by the City Council to the erection of 364 houses and 152 cottage flats, but these have not yet been formally sanctioned.

Following the practice of the past few years, in all schemes in hand or contemplated, bricks are being used in preference to concrete or other patent type of construction, and external cavity walls have been adopted as standard, thus ensuring an even internal temperature with an absence of dampness in the walls of the rooms.

Central heating installations are fitted in 3,246 houses, whilst 126 houses have been provided with electric cooking and washing installations by the Housing Committee. In many other cases the occupying tenants have themselves placed orders with the Electricity Department for electric cookers and other electrical appliances.

Slum Clearance New Five-Year Programme, 1934-38. Circular 1331, dated 6th April, 1933, was issued by the Ministry of Health and addressed to Housing Authorities in England and Wales. Attention was directed to the importance, from the point of view of social welfare, of the clearance of slums and the improvement of bad housing conditions ; and emphasis was placed upon the slow rate at which slums were being dealt with, and it was suggested that Local Authorities should submit to the Minister of Health not later than 30th September, 1933, a programme of Slum Clearance.

A joint report by the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, City Treasurer and the City Architect was submitted to the Local Authority on 16th July, 1933. The report showed that 3,445 houses were included in the quinquennial programme forwarded to the Ministry of Health in December, 1930. Action had been commenced in respect of 1,058 of these houses, and a further 88 houses not included in the programme referred to had been dealt with to date, *i.e.*, action had been taken in respect of 31 per cent. of the houses in the 1930 programme.

As the result of a further survey the Medical Officer of Health estimated that the number of houses which could be properly dealt with before 1938 was 3,602, 1,747 of these being in respect of property which will probably be included in areas. Of the above 3,602 houses, 3,216 would be demolished ; the remainder are of such a character that improvement may be possible, though in some cases the cost may be unreasonable.

This report was adopted by the City Council and forwarded to the Ministry of Health, and steps are being taken to carry out the programme within the time specified.

GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) *Under the Public Health Acts.*

During the year, 261 statutory notices were served under the Public Health Acts, mostly in respect of nuisances existing in dwelling houses.

At the end of the year, 85 notices were not complied with. Those complied with during the year include the 65 mentioned as outstanding at the end of 1932.

Informal Action.

Notices were served in respect of 1,776 dwelling houses and 1,264 houses were rendered fit in pursuance of informal notices.

(b) *Under the Housing Acts.*

During the year, 100 houses were represented under the provisions of Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, as unfit for human habitation, and demolition orders were made in respect of 104 houses. Consideration of the making of demolition orders was deferred in respect of 21 houses ; undertakings under Section 19 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930, were accepted in regard to 7 houses ; and the question of the making of demolition orders in respect of 31 houses already represented will be considered during 1934.

Pursuant to the making of demolition orders, 229 houses were demolished during the year, 133 of these being in respect of Orders made in 1932.

No statutory action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930 was taken during the year.

Informal Action.

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Consolidated Regulations, house-to-house inspection was carried out in connection with 643 dwelling houses, and of these 483 were found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation, but capable at reasonable expense of being made so fit : during the year 514 houses were made fit as the result of informal action.

The clearance of the area covered by the Hull (New George Street) Improvement Scheme, 1923, was completed during the year.

Unhealthy Areas. Subsequent to the making of the following orders by the City Council on the 6th April, 1933 :—

Scott Street Clearance Order, and
Hodgson Street Clearance Order,

a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 27th June, 1933. The Minister's Award excluded one dwelling house from the operation of the confirmed orders. The

following table shows briefly, as at 31st December, 1933, the position with regard to Orders made in respect of Unhealthy Areas :—

Title of Order.	Date of Confirmation.	Area in acres.	No. of Houses.		No. of Persons.	
			Total.	Demo-lished to date.	Dis-possessed.	Yet to be dis-possessed.
Canning Street Clearance Order	April 23, 1931	1.260	130	129	448	3
Sykes Street Compul-sory Purchase Order No. 1	June 1, 1931	1.847	120	11	41	570
Sykes Street Compul-sory Purchase Order No. 2	June 1, 1931	.842	57	57	305	Nil
Aldbrough Street Com-pulsory Purchase Order	May 14, 1931	.530	40	37	169	5
Scott Street Clearance Order	September 15, 1933	.518	66	Nil	Nil	245
Hodgson Street Clearance Order	September 15, 1933	.127	17	Nil	Nil	75
Total		5.124	430	234	963	898
					1861	

The re-housing in connection with Canning Street Clearance Order will be completed early in 1934. In the case of areas dealt with by Compulsory Purchase Orders, it has not been found possible for the Corporation to acquire the various properties without recourse to arbitration proceedings. Sykes Street Area (No. 2) has been dealt with in this way, and the dispossessed tenants re-housed on the various Housing Estates. Re-housing is also taking place in Sykes Street (No. 1) and Aldbro' Street areas, and it is hoped that owners of this property will be willing to accept the award regarding Sykes Street Area (No. 2) as a basis for direct and speedy negotiations, with consequent economy in legal costs.

The inspection of another area is in progress, and it is hoped in the near future to make an official representation of this area, which comprises 163 houses occupied by 680 persons.

Clearance of Individual Slum Houses. In general, no serious difficulty has been encountered in connection with work under Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, and there is every likelihood that dealing with individual houses and with areas concurrently will prove to be a most satisfactory and most equitable way of carrying out the slum clearance programme. Since the Housing Act, 1930, came into operation representations have been made in respect of 675 houses.

Re-housing. Under the Housing Act, 1930, 3,279 persons have been dispossessed by slum clearance, and corresponding accommodation has been made available on the North Hull Housing Estate, in Newtown Buildings, and in Barnsley Street.

It is gratifying to note that the tenants dispossessed from slum clearance property, have, in the majority of cases, proved that they are appreciative of the more modern accommodation now placed at their disposal.

Measures to prevent infestation by vermin of new houses have been maintained throughout the year with highly satisfactory results.

Sites for central re-housing will be made available as soon as the properties comprised in the Aldbro' Street and Sykes Street Compulsory Purchase Orders are demolished, and also on the site of Hull (New George Street) Improvement Scheme, 1923.

It will be noted that the number of dwelling-houses which have been inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts is considerably less than that inspected during the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by reason of the fact that only dwelling-houses have been included which were inspected with a view to sanitary defects being remedied so as to put such houses into a fit state of repair, whilst the number of inspections regarding such defects as insufficient dust-bin accommodation, obstructed gullies, etc., has this year not been included, as the figure is contained in the summary of inspections in Appendix 11, Page 169.

FOOD INSPECTION.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. The inspection of dairies and of retail purveyors' premises and the supervision of bottling and wholesale establishments in the City is carried out by the staff of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Cowsheds and herds are inspected by the staff of the Chief Food Inspector.

The following figures show the amount of milk consumed daily in Hull:—

Amount arriving by road ....	....	....	....	....	16,700 gallons
" " rail ....	....	....	....	....	1,300 "
" produced in the City	....	....	....	....	1,800 "
Total					<hr/> 19,800 " <hr/>

Included in the above figure is an amount of approximately 3,600 gallons of milk of special designation, *i.e.*, "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," "Grade A," and "Pasteurised."

The amount of milk consumed in the City averages approximately 0·5 pint per person per day.

Retail Purveyors, Dairymen, etc. 371 applications for registration were dealt with, compared with 378 last year. Of the former number, 278 were for the sale of milk in bottles only.

The following numbers of persons and premises were registered:—

Retail Purveyors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	278
Dairy premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76
Producers, cowkeepers and wholesalers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
								<hr/> 371 <hr/>

There are more than 2,500 milk traders on the registers, the great majority being persons carrying on small businesses of a general nature who sell very small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. About 1,400 of these traders sell bottled milk only.

Graded Milks. 17 dealers, and 10 supplementary licences for "Certified" Milk; 3 dealers' licences for "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk; 1 bottler's, 2 dealers' and 2 supplementary licences for "Grade A" Milk, and 2 licences for "Pasteurised" Milk were issued during the year: a total of 37 licences, compared with 33 issued last year.

The advantages of using milk of special designation are still not fully appreciated by a large section of the public. The quantity of such milk sold in Hull, approximately 3,600 gallons per day, is but a small proportion of the milk consumed in the City, viz., 19,800 gallons. It may be mentioned incidentally that, apart from graded milks, some 3,400 gallons of "bottled" milk are sold daily in the City.

The Department endeavours to bring to the notice of the public the advantages of using these specially designated milks, and all possible assistance and information are given both to dealers and consumers. The Department has, with considerable success, encouraged producers to enter the "Yorkshire Clean Milk Competitions."

The price of "Certified" Milk, "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" and "Grade A" milk is 4d. per pint. "Pasteurised" milk is the same price as ordinary loose milk, namely, 3d. per pint in the summer and 3½d. per pint in the winter.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1933. Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations. During the year, 118 samples of designated milks were taken for examination for bacterial content, namely:—

"Certified" Milk	....	....	....	98
"Grade A" Milk	....	....	....	15
"Pasteurised" Milk	....	....	....	5

A chemical analysis was also made of each sample of designated milk.

"Certified" Milk. The Ministry of Health again appointed the City Analyst to examine "Certified" Milk distributed in this area. The bacterial contents of the samples examined were:

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.			
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000	Over 30,000
98	17	49	20	12

The Order prescribes that this grade of milk must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c.

Three samples contained Bac. Coli. in each of 3 tubes, and 3, Bac. Coli. in 2 out of 3 tubes inoculated with one-tenth c.c. of the milk; 5 contained an excessive number of bacteria, as well as Bac. Coli. in each of 3 tubes; and 2 showed the presence of Bac. Coli. in 2 tubes, as well as an excessive bacterial count.

"Grade A" Milk. The bacterial contents were :—

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.					
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000	30,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	Over 200,000
15	2	4	4	1	1	3

The maximum prescribed for this grade of milk is 200,000 bacteria per c.c.

Two of the 3 samples which contained an excessive number of bacteria, also showed the presence of Bac. Coli. in each of 3 tubes of 1/100th c.c. of the milk examined.

Three samples of "Grade A" milk were obtained for chemical analysis from a licensed producer. As the bottles were improperly capped, a letter of caution was sent to the producer regarding the infringement of the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

All the "Certified" and "Grade A" milk sold in the City was produced in the East Riding, and the Medical Officer of Health of that Authority was notified of the result of the examination of the above mentioned samples.

"Pasteurised" Milk. The 5 samples of "Pasteurised" milk examined were found to conform to the required standard. The bacterial contents were :—

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.	
	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000
5	4	1

The maximum prescribed for this grade of milk is 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

Bacteriological Examination of Non-designated Milk. Fifty-two samples of non-designated milk were taken for examination for bacterial content. (The samples were also chemically examined.)

Thirty-five of the samples contained between 1,000 and 30,000 bacteria, 15, between 30,000 and 200,000 bacteria, and 2, 200,000 bacteria and upwards, per 1 c.c.

Eleven of the first group and 4 of the second group were returned positive to the Bac. Coli. test.

Letters are sent to the producers or dealers in all cases where the bacterial count exceeds 200,000 or where a positive result is returned to the Bac. Coli. test.

Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis. Examinations of milk for tuberculosis by the Biological Test were carried out by Dr. W. W. Adamson, the Honorary Pathologist to the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Of 190 samples submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs, 5, that is, 2·6 per cent., showed the presence of tubercle bacilli. The percentage in 1932 was 5·2, when 192 samples were examined. All the positive samples were produced in the East Riding, and the Medical Officer of Health of that area was immediately notified under Section 4 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. In each case he gave the Corporation's Veterinary Officer the opportunity of inspecting, along with the County Veterinary Officer, the herd from which the infected sample had been produced.

Particulars of the action taken to trace the 5 positive samples are given below :—

The County Veterinary Officer, accompanied by one of the Corporation's Veterinary Inspectors, examined the herds.

*No. of
Cases.*

1. Samples of milk taken from the cows were positive, and 2 animals were slaughtered.
3. Samples taken from the cows were negative.
1. Samples taken from the cows were negative, but one animal, which subsequently died, was found to have been suffering from tuberculosis.

Tuberculous Cows in the City. The method adopted to discover tuberculous milk produced in the City is by periodical inspection by the Authority's Veterinary Officers of the cows kept in the cowsheds within the City.

During the year, 3,837 examinations were made of cows for clinical signs or symptoms of tuberculosis. Samples were taken from 32 cows suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, and were submitted to bacteriological examination. Two samples were returned as positive for tubercle bacilli, and the cows from which these samples had been obtained were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The Chief Veterinary Officer reports :—

The Department's Officers discovered in cowsheds in the City, 10 cows which they suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis. These animals were slaughtered, and the post-mortem examinations confirmed the presence of the disease.

In consequence of samples of tuberculous milk produced in the East Riding having been obtained within the City, the Veterinary Inspector, in conjunction with the Veterinary Inspector to the East Riding County Council, examined 101 cows in cowsheds in that area, and 2 of the cows were afterwards slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

Cowsheds. There are 78 registered cowsheds in the City, which afford accommodation for 1,388 cows. During 1933, a Veterinary Inspector paid 317 visits to the cowsheds. Four informal notices were served, and several verbal warnings were given regarding the abatement of nuisances and the registration of premises, and these were complied with under the supervision of the Department. A Veterinary Inspector visits each cowshed four times a year.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, etc. Examinations were made of 451 milk churns, 951 handcans, and 37 vehicles.

The following contraventions were discovered :—

In 17 cases the name and address of the owner was not inscribed on the vehicle or receptacle.

Two receptacles containing milk intended for sale were deposited in streets and left unattended for long intervals.

Milk was being bottled in a street.

Two receptacles were in such a condition that they could not be properly cleansed.

On two occasions dogs were being conveyed in vehicles at the same time as milk.

A person was using a churn provided with a ventilated lid.

The vendors were cautioned, either verbally or by letter, respecting these infringements.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927. Included in the samples obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, are 5 samples of evaporated milk. Whilst all 5 were genuine, 1 was not properly labelled, and a letter of caution regarding this sample was sent to the importers.

Ice Cream. During the year, 132 applications for registration were received ; 17 for the manufacture and 115 for the sale of ice cream. Five of these applications, two for the manufacture and three for the sale of ice cream—were not granted.

At the end of the year there were 402 premises on the register ; 59 for the manufacture and 343 for the sale of ice cream.

Twenty-one samples of ice cream or ice cream mixtures were taken, 9 of which were satisfactory, 5 fairly satisfactory, and 7 unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples showed the presence of *Bac. Coli.* in amounts varying from 1/10,000th c.c. to 1/100th c.c. of the ice cream or mixtures, and in addition, 4 of these samples had bacterial counts varying between 1,660,000 and 2,000,000 per 1 c.c. The District Sanitary Inspectors were instructed to pay special attention to the manufacturers' premises.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. The number of samples examined was 1,594, of which 88, or 5·5 per cent. were adulterated ; the corresponding percentage for 1932 was 3·6 ; in that year 1,628 samples were taken. In England and Wales 5·1 per cent. of the samples analysed in 1932 were found to be adulterated.

Samples of Milk taken in Hull numbered 965, of which 52 or 5·4 per cent., were not genuine. The percentage for 1932 was 3·0.

Other samples reported against were : Dried Mint (10), Butter (7), Orange Squash and Potted Meat (3 each), Tinned Sardines and Malt Vinegar (2 each), and Brandy, Rum, Medicine from Prescription, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Pork Dripping, Potted Beef Paste, Dried Pears, Raspberry Vinegar, and Spearmint (1 each).

The footnotes to Appendix 17 (page 187) give details of the action, apart from legal proceedings, taken in connection with the adulterated samples.

In 35 cases legal proceedings were instituted, particulars of which are given in Appendix 18 (pages 188 and 189).

Full particulars of the samples analysed are set out in Appendix 17 (pages 184 to 186). Further, the City Analyst, Mr. A. R. Tankard, F.I.C., F.C.S., publishes in his Annual Report full details concerning the work done by him under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

"Appeal to Cow" Samples. During the year, 25 "Appeal to Cow" samples were obtained in following up samples under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, several being taken, at our request, by officers of the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council as the cowsheds were in that area. Eighteen of the samples were satisfactory, 1 was slightly unsatisfactory, and 6 were unsatisfactory. Letters of caution were sent to the producers of the 6 unsatisfactory samples, and legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the original samples, following which the remainder of the "Appeal to Cow" samples had been taken.

Labelling of Margarine. Twelve samples of margarine were obtained. One of the samples was supplied from a parcel exposed for sale, but not labelled, and in addition, was sold in an improperly marked wrapper. A letter of caution was sent to the vendor.

"Dirt" in Milk. Fourteen samples of milk obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were reported to contain dirty sediment. Subsequent samples taken in 11 of the cases were found to be clean milk; but the repeat samples in the remaining three instances were dirty. Letters of caution were sent to the producer and to the retailer respecting one of the three dirty milks. Two samples were obtained specially for examination for "dirt" in following up another of the three cases, one of which was reported to be clean and the other "suspicious." As the "follow-up" sample taken specially for examination for "dirt" in the remaining instance was unsatisfactory, proceedings were successfully instituted against the producer. (See Appendix 18).

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927. 1,393 of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were examined for preservatives: 4 contravened the Regulations: details of these samples and the action taken are set out in Appendix 19 (page 190).

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Fourteen inspections were made, viz., at 4 manufactories, 1 warehouse, 1 yard, 1 farm, and 7 retailers' premises. It was found that the statutory requirements were not being observed at 3 of the places, and the responsible parties were cautioned, either verbally or by letter.

Three samples of fertilisers and 6 feeding stuffs were obtained, 2 of the samples of feeding stuffs being taken from works within the City as the result of communications received from other Authorities.

Three feeding stuffs and 3 fertilisers were reported to be satisfactory, whilst the remaining 3 feeding stuffs were unsatisfactory. One of the unsatisfactory

samples was deficient in oil content, whilst the formal repeat sample contained oil in excess : a further formal sample is to be obtained. The remaining unsatisfactory sample was deficient in fibre content, but as a result of correspondence with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, no action was taken.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Three inspections were made of premises occupied by persons licensed for the sale of poisonous substances used for agricultural and horticultural purposes. It was found that poisons were being kept and sold in accordance with the Regulations.

Bakehouses. There are 240 bakehouses on the register, comprising 63 factories and 177 workshops. Eight hundred and seventy-eight inspections were made. Verbal or written notice was given in 85 cases where the half-yearly cleansing had not been carried out at the proper time, and the necessary work was done at 57 of the bakehouses. The other cases were being followed up at the end of the year. Defects were discovered at 14 other bakehouses, and, in 13 instances, were rectified ; and steps were taken by the persons concerned with a view to the remaining case being dealt with.

Refreshment Room Kitchens and Other Workplaces. There are 112 of these workplaces on the register, at which 169 males and 368 females are employed. Each workplace was visited at least once during the year and found to be in a cleanly condition. Ninety-nine of the workplaces are refreshment-room kitchens, and at the others, fruit sorting, tea packing, bottle washing, etc., are carried on.

WORK OF THE FOOD AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The following is a summary of the report of Mr. H. P. Lewis, M.R.C.V.S., the Chief Food Inspector : much of the work described in the preceding section is also done by this Department.

Scope of Work. Food inspection is carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and five assistants, one of whom is a qualified Veterinary Inspector. Their duties include the inspection of the cattle and fish markets ; the slaughterhouses ; and all meat, fish and fruit sold in the City ; of cowsheds and cows therein ; and of all retail shops, other than dairies, where food is sold. Milkshops and Dairies are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Staff. The Food Department is also responsible for the inspection of food for the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority ; for examinations and reports under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts and the Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture ; and for the super-

vision and treatment of the horses, cattle and other stock belonging to the various Committees of the Corporation. A further responsibility is the administration of the Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925. The Veterinary Inspectors also act on behalf of the Police in cases of alleged cruelty to animals.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. The Officers of this Department carry out the requirements of the Act regarding the marking of imported eggs, when the eggs have reached the premises of the wholesale and retail traders. The enforcement of the regulations at the time of importation is carried out by the Officers of H.M. Customs.

Five prosecutions were instituted against persons for removing the importation mark from foreign eggs and selling them as English eggs. The fines amounted to £48 and costs.

Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order, 1932. Marking of Imported Butter. An infringement of the Order was discovered. In this case one of the Corporation's Sampling Officers purchased a sample of Australian butter which was supplied from butter in bulk exposed for sale by retail in a shop; but neither the butter in bulk nor the sample of butter was marked with an indication of origin. A letter of caution was sent to the firm.

Slaughterhouses. There are 44 private slaughterhouses in the City, viz.:—

Registered	....	....	....	....	....	5
"Old" Licences	....	....	....	....	....	5
Licences renewable yearly	....	....	....	....	....	34

- (a) The "Registered" slaughterhouses are those which were in use as slaughterhouses at the time the sections of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to slaughterhouses, were brought into force by the Kingston upon Hull Improvement Act, 1854, and have continued to be used as slaughterhouses.
- (b) The "Old Licences" are in respect of the slaughterhouses licensed between 1854 and 1891, the original licensees still being in possession of and using the premises as slaughterhouses.
- (c) The "Yearly Licences" refer to slaughterhouses not coming within either of the two categories (a) and (b) above, where the Corporation grant licences from year to year only, in accordance with Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted in 1891.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered in 1933 as well as in 1932 and 1931, at the respective classes of slaughterhouses :—

	Cattle (and Calves)	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total 1933.	Total 1932.	Total 1931.
5 Registered Slaughterhouses	2,045	6,363	1,384	9,792	10,029	9,950
5 Licensed Slaughterhouses (Old Licences)	1,405	6,126	466	7,997	7,050	7,240
34 Licensed Slaughterhouses (Yearly Licences)	13,944	40,411	27,834	82,189	83,193	78,204
1933	17,394	52,900	29,684	99,978	—	—
1932	16,292	54,931	29,049	—	100,272	—
1931	19,551	53,856	21,987	—	—	95,394

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. During the year these Regulations have been well observed.

The number of notifications relative to the inspection of meat received at the Food Office was 769.

It is still difficult to keep those engaged in the transport and handling of meat alive to the requirements of the Regulations, and cautions have from time to time been given.

Sale of Food Order, 1921. Proceedings were taken against 3 butchers for exposing for sale in their shops imported meat which did not bear a label indicating the country of origin. The fines imposed amounted to £8.

Unsound Food. Condemned meat is sold to a salvage firm which manufactures manure and meal from it.

Condemned fish is sold to the Hull Fish Meal and Oil Company, whose premises adjoin the Fish Dock.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered or seized during the year :—

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat ....	....	....	....	99	15	0	0
Fish ....	....	....	....	1,027	15	0	0
Fruit ....	....	....	....	14	13	1	12
Tinned Goods ....	....	....	....	23	7	3	20
Shellfish ....	....	....	....	4	4	3	0
Ham ....	....	....	....	—	—	1	7

In addition to the above, the following seizures of miscellaneous foodstuffs were made :—

Shrimps	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 pkge.
Eggs	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,080
Winkles	....	....	....	....	....	....	24 pkges.
Prawns	....	....	....	....	....	....	590 „
Crabs	....	....	....	....	....	....	22 „
Maws	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 pkge.
Ham	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 and 20 lbs.
Fowls	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tinned Goods	....	....	....	....	....	....	32,525 tins.

Agreements for Destruction of Unsound Foodstuffs. Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-six agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Food Inspection Branch of the Health Department.

Bacteriology. In addition to the ordinary routine examinations, special microscopical preparations were made and examined from the blood and tissues of 370 animals for the detection of the Anthrax Bacillus, all with negative results.

Fruit. 317 packages of fruit, &c., were sorted under supervision in the Corporation's warehouse : 121 packages were found to be unsound.

Premises used for the Manufacture of Potted Meat, etc. Particulars of the local Act governing the registration of these premises are given in last year's report.

During the year 7 premises were registered and 2 registered premises ceased to be used for the manufacture of potted meat. There are 26 premises on the register.

Three ounces of potted meat in an unsound condition, and deposited for sale in a shop, were seized. The defendant was asked to give up his licence under the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, and as this request was carried out, no proceedings followed.

Apart from these places, there are 52 premises, including meat factories, etc., in which food is prepared, which are regularly visited by the Department's Inspectors.

Particulars of Fish Landed from Trawlers, &c. The Department has an office on the Fish Dock, and an Inspector devotes practically all his time to inspecting fish at the docks and fish shops.

					Estimated Weight of Fish			Weight Unsound		
					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Bear Isle	....	....	....	261	18,631	0	0	74	18	1
Faroe Isles	....	....	....	1,031	24,518	0	0	35	16	1
Greenland	....	....	....	—	3,263	0	0	—	—	—
Iceland	....	....	....	1,710	106,333	0	0	604	6	3
Newfoundland	....	....	....	1	78	0	0	30	0	0
Norway (Herrings)	....	....	....	92	20,239	0	0	34	8	1
Norway (Mackerel)	....	....	....	24	373	0	0	14	3	0
Norway (Prawns)	....	....	....	14	135	0	0	—	—	—
Norway Coast	....	....	....	23	960	0	0	11	1	2
North Sea	....	....	....	1,282	17,275	0	0	29	19	0
White Sea	....	....	....	470	29,148	0	0	183	2	0
Ex. Rail	....	....	....	—	1,500	0	0	9	19	1
Totals	....	....	....	4,908	222,453	0	0	1,027	14	1

Food Inspection in Shops. The 418 butchers' and pork butchers' shops and other shops where meat is sold were visited from time to time throughout the year.

Twelve pounds of meat exposed for sale in an unsound condition in a butcher's shop were seized. It was decided that a caution would best meet the circumstances of the case.

Fish and Game Shops. In the City there are 319 fried fish, 91 fish and game and 8 shellfish shops, and 55 smoke houses. These premises are visited regularly by the Inspectors, with a view to securing supplies of fresh and wholesome foodstuffs and maintaining general cleanliness of the premises and utensils.

Proceedings were instituted against a fish merchant for exposing for sale 22 kits of unsound fish. The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

Miscellaneous Visits and Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. Appendix 20, (pages 191 to 194) gives details of the inspections made by the Food Inspectors, and contains the Chief Veterinary Inspector's Report on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. D. A. Cadman, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health. The report by Dr. H. Mason Leete, Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, will be found on pages 200 to 208.

The total number of cases of infectious disease brought to the notice of the Department during 1933 was 5,720, as against 5,218 for the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the greater incidence of Measles, there having been 608 more cases of that disease than in 1932. Compared with the figures for the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of notifications received in 1933 in respect of the following diseases, namely, Diphtheria, 190 ; Scarlet Fever, 30 ; Enteric Fever, 14, and Chicken-Pox, 176.

Appendix 21 on page 195 shows the numbers of cases of the various diseases, and gives age periods, and the distribution of the cases over the various wards in the City.

Appendix 22, on page 196, gives a summary of the cases notified each year, including the number of deaths, and the number of cases removed to hospital over a period of years.

In the four quarters of the year, notifications of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Chicken-pox were received as under :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Diphtheria	367	278	352	520	1,517
Scarlet Fever	95	87	96	148	426
Chicken-pox	308	321	259	423	1,311

The following table gives the notification-rates per 1,000 of the population for the principal notifiable infectious diseases, and a comparison with the rates for England and Wales, for the past 5 years :—

	Small-pox (variola minor).	Scarlet Fever.	Diphth- eria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal		Erysip- elas.
					Fever.	Pyrexia.	
1933							
HULL	—	1·33	4·74	0·03	0·03	0·19	0·46
England & Wales	0·02	3·21	1·18	0·04	0·05	0·14	0·45
1932							
HULL	—	1·43	5·36	0·07	0·04	0·18	0·26
England and Wales	0·05	2·12	1·08	0·06	0·05	0·14	0·36
1931							
HULL	—	1·73	3·63	0·04	0·07	0·14	0·36
England & Wales	0·14	2·05	1·27	0·06	0·06	0·14	0·38
1930							
HULL	—	1·76	2·83	0·11	0·09	0·15	0·55
England & Wales	0·29	2·76	1·84	0·07	0·06	0·14	0·45
1929							
HULL	0·00	3·12	2·84	0·03	0·06	0·15	0·54
England & Wales	0·28	3·05	1·59	0·07	0·06	0·14	0·45

Although the Diphtheria notification-rate shows a decrease of 0·62 per 1,000 of the population, it is yet much above the average for England and Wales. The Scarlet Fever rate again shows a slight decrease and is less than half the rate for the whole country.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases notified during the year was 426. This is 30 less than in the previous year. Only one death was recorded in 1933; 7 occurred in 1932. The death-rate for 1933 was 0·003 per 1,000 of the population, and 0·02 in 1932. The fatal case was that of a girl, aged 5 years; the onset was stated to be two days before removal to hospital; death occurred on the day following her admission. The case mortality was 0·23 per cent., compared with 1·54 in 1932. Three hundred and fifty-one, or 82 per cent. of the cases notified in 1933 were removed to the City Hospitals. In 24 cases the diagnosis of Scarlet fever was not confirmed after treatment in hospital; 2 of these patients died, one death being certified as due to Broncho-Pneumonia and the other to Measles. There were 25 secondary cases, *i.e.*, cases occurring in a family within 4 weeks of the onset of a previous case; in 3 instances, 2 secondary cases occurred in the same house. There were also 12 "return cases," *i.e.*, a case occurring within 4 weeks of the return home from hospital of a patient who had been treated there for Scarlet fever. On three occasions 2 "return cases" resulted after the discharge of one patient. The return case rate was 3·6 per cent. of those discharged, and the infecting case-rate 2·7 per cent. of those discharged.

Practically all the cases were of the mild type which has been prevalent in this country for a number of years. Our hospital accommodation at the City

Hospital, Cottingham, was not sufficient to meet the demands of all infectious cases, consequently use still had to be made of beds at the Evan Fraser Hospital for the nursing of Scarlet Fever patients.

Diphtheria. One thousand five hundred and seventeen cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year ; this is 190 less than in 1932 ; 92 deaths were registered in 1933, and the death-rate was 0·29 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0·42, 0·30 and 0·15 respectively for the three previous years. The case mortality of notified cases was 6·06 per cent. against 7·8, 8·2 and 5·5 respectively for 1932, 1931 and 1930. Among the persons notified as suffering from Diphtheria, 6 fatal cases occurred where the cause of death was certified to be due to some disease other than Diphtheria. Four of the deaths occurred in other hospitals in the City, 3 at their own homes, and the remainder at the City Hospital. 1,489, or 98 per cent. of the cases notified were admitted to the City Hospital ; 199 secondary cases occurred ; in 36 instances there were 2 secondary cases in one house, in 8 houses 3 secondary infections were reported, and at another house 4 further cases were removed to hospital after the occurrence of the first case. There were 16 return cases. These return cases occurred despite the fact that no patient is discharged from hospital until negative results have been obtained in two consecutive faucial and nasal swabs. The return case-rate was 1·6 per cent. of those discharged, and the infecting cases were 1·5 per cent. of those discharged.

Eighty-six of the notified cases were " positive swab " cases found as a result of swabs taken at the schools or the school clinic by an Assistant School Medical Officer ; 69 of these were secondary cases discovered after being swabbed as " contacts " before they were allowed to return to school ; in many of these patients there were no clinical signs of a diphtheritic infection.

In 322 of the notified cases the diagnosis after treatment in hospital was altered to some disease other than Diphtheria, and 163 were " carriers " with no clinical symptoms.

The following shows the notifications and deaths in Hull, with corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population, during the past 5 years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cases Notified.</i>	<i>Notification Rate.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population.</i>
1929	852	2·84	37	0·12
1930	856	2·83	47	0·15
1931	1,145	3·63	94	0·30
1932	1,707	5·36	133	0·42
1933	1,517	4·74	92	0·29

A summary of the figures for 1933 shows that the disease was much more prevalent, during the last quarter than at other periods of the year.

	<i>Cases Notified.</i>				<i>Deaths.</i>	
1st quarter	367	....	31
2nd quarter	278	....	15
3rd quarter	352	....	18
4th quarter	520	....	28

It is gratifying to note a reduction in both the number of cases notified and the number of deaths in comparison with the figures for the previous year, and it is hoped that the downward trend in the incidence and mortality of this disease will continue during 1934.

The reduction in the death-rate from Diphtheria would appear to be due to the fact that the very severe type of infection known as the "gravis" type has not been so prevalent as in the previous year. The case mortality was decidedly lower than during the last two years, more especially after the first three months of the year.

Cases of the "gravis" type are characterised by the very rapid onset of symptoms, especially the occurrence of early and severe toxæmia. The rapidity with which the illness assumes a serious character is illustrated by the fact that in a certain number of cases, within a few hours of the first complaint of illness, the patient's condition has become exceedingly grave. It will be realised that in some cases of this type it is practically impossible to secure treatment, including the administration of Anti-toxin, at an effectively early stage, with the result that recourse must be had to prophylaxis as our most reliable weapon against this disease.

All the usual precautionary measures were adopted, but the disease was widespread over the City, and from the information collated nothing could be found which was likely to lead to any particular source or sources of infection. The continued high incidence of the disease caused much anxiety, and great efforts were made to induce parents to bring their children to the clinics to be Schick tested and immunised. The results of these efforts were better than in previous years, 4,360 attendances being made at the three clinics. Steps are being taken, however, to increase the facilities for this treatment, with a view to obtaining a higher percentage of immune children in the City.

The City Council have provided facilities at special clinics for Schick testing and immunisation. It is incumbent upon all parents to secure protection for the little ones who are liable to be attacked by this disease.

Anti-toxin is kept at the various Police Stations throughout the City, to be readily available at any time for the use of medical practitioners. During the year, 194 phials of 8,000 units and 13 prophylactic doses of 500 units were obtained and used by various medical practitioners in the City. This anti-toxin was provided free of charge in necessitous cases, but where the patients, or parents of the patients, were able to pay, a charge was made of the actual cost or part cost of the serum.

During the year swabs taken from persons suspected to be suffering from Diphtheria, or who had been in contact with a case of that disease, were examined by the City Bacteriologist. The results were :—

Total No. Examined.	Result.		
	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.
5,608	656	215	4,737

A report on all examinations, etc., carried out during the year by the City Bacteriologist appears on page 209.

Schick testing and Immunisation against Diphtheria. Owing to the continued prevalence of diphtheria, it was decided to concentrate on Schick testing and immunisation as the most effective method to combat the disease. In 1932 the advantages of this treatment were emphasised at every opportunity, and in December an additional clinic was opened to provide an immunisation centre in another part of the City. These efforts to induce parents to have their children Schick tested and, where necessary, immunised against diphtheria, were continued throughout 1933. At the houses where cases of diphtheria occurred, special leaflets on the subject of diphtheria immunisation were distributed, and leaflets were given to parents at every available opportunity. Special articles on the subject also appeared in the Department's monthly journal "Health News." The Education Department readily co-operated in the work by allowing children to attend the clinics during school hours, after the parents' consent had been obtained.

The clinics established in East Hull and at Coltman Street have dealt chiefly with children from schools, while that at Hanover Square has continued to be principally available for children under the age of five years. As the number treated at the Hanover Square Clinic fell below expectations, leaflets were issued drawing the attention of parents to the benefits offered. This resulted in an increased attendance, and now some 30 to 40 children attend each Monday. At the other clinics, viz., East Hull and Coltman Street, the response has been greater, and attendances of over 100 per session are the rule. Gratifying as this is, much remains to be done if the susceptible population of the City is to be protected adequately within the next few years.

The numbers dealt with at each of these clinics during 1933 were as follows :—

	Hanover Square.	East Hull.	Coltman Street.	Total.
No. of persons Schick tested	148	482	613	1243
No. of persons positive	98	245	276	619
No. of persons negative	44	226	294	564
No. immunised after testing	82	232	257	571
No immunised without testing	109	76	134	319
Total	191	308	391	890

The following is a summary of the children dealt with in connection with the Education Department :—

Total number of children attending the schools where circulars were distributed to obtain parents' consent	8,768
Number of Consent Forms received from parents	1,223
Number of Children who attended for Schick Test	979
Result of Schick Test—Positive	451
Negative	487
Number of Children Immunised—after Test	434
without Test	30

The methods adopted at these clinics are as follow :—If the child is below the age of five years, the initial Schick test is dispensed with. It has been established that a great majority of children under this age are Schick positive, *i.e.*, liable to an attack of the disease. Children over five are first of all tested in order to ascertain whether or not they are susceptible to diphtheria. If the test proves negative—an indication of non-susceptibility—the parents are told that the child is, as far as can be ascertained, free from the danger of an attack of the disease. On the other hand, if the test shows that there is liability towards attack, the child is given three injections of an immunising fluid at fortnightly intervals. The fluid used by the Health Department is known as Toxoid Anti-Toxin Floccules. Before use, it has been subjected to extremely severe tests for purity and effectiveness, and it is with the utmost confidence that it can be recommended. This is borne out in actual practice, for in the hundreds of injections given, no severe general re-action has followed, and instances of local re-action are rare.

As mentioned above, the Schick test is omitted in children under five ; they receive their three injections in the same manner as those over this age. When the course is completed, the parent is requested to return with the child in three months' time for re-test. A letter is sent at the end of this period to remind parents

that their children should be re-tested. In over 90 per cent. of cases the re-test is negative, thus indicating that no further inoculations are necessary for a considerable period. Some authorities hold that the immunity thus conferred lasts throughout life.

If, after the re-test, the child is still susceptible, a further course of injections is given following which the patient is again re-tested. This further course generally establishes immunity, but it may be necessary on rare occasions for a further course of injections to be given. It is inadvisable to omit the re-test and to assume that, because the injections have been given, the child is immune. This attitude tends to give a false sense of security and might bring the whole procedure into disrepute.

Careful records, containing information about the child, details of material used, presence or absence of re-action, etc., are kept, and in no instance is a parent told that his or her child is protected unless the card bears evidence of a negative Schick test.

PARTICULARS REGARDING NUMBER OF PERSONS RE-TESTED
DURING THE YEAR.

Clinic.	No. of re-tests.	Negative.	Positive.	Second Immunisation.	Second re-test.	Negative.	Positive.
Hanover Square	36	27	3	3	2	2	—
East Hull	54	43	4	4	—	—	—
Coltman Street	66	50	9	9	—	—	—
Total	156	120	16	16	2	2	—

Schick testing and immunisation were also done at the Children's Homes administered by the Corporation and at other Homes, Private Schools, etc., in the City. The numbers dealt with at these places were as follow :—

Schick tested.	Negative.	Positive.	Immunised.	
			Without test.	After test.
300	146	154	7	151

The grand total of those tested and immunised in the City during 1933 is as follows :—

Schick tested.	Negative.	Positive.	Immunised.		
			Without test.	After test.	Total.
1543	710	773	326	722	1048

Measles. A large number of cases of Measles occurred during the latter part of the year 1932, and the disease continued to be prevalent during the early part of 1933.

Of the 1,552 cases brought to the notice of the Department in 1933, 1,174 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 315 in the second, 54 in the third, and 9 in the fourth quarter.

As Measles is not a notifiable disease, it can be assumed that a much larger number of cases existed than was investigated by the Department. The majority of the cases were visited as a result of the patients, or contacts, being absent from school on account of the disease, lists of the absentees being forwarded to the Health Department by the Education Department. Others were discovered by the Health Visitors, and some were traced through the Relieving Officers. In only 96 cases was a direct notification received from either a medical practitioner or the parents.

One complicated case was admitted to the City Hospital, and 18 other cases, which had been sent into the hospital under a different diagnosis or for observation and were subsequently found to be Measles, were treated there during 1933. Eighty-one other cases were isolated and treated in the Institution Hospitals.

The Health Visitors paid 1,552 first and 30 re-visits to homes where Measles cases were reported or suspected.

Forty-two deaths from Measles were recorded during the year, 28 of which occurred in the first quarter and 12 in the second quarter. The death-rate was 0·13 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15 deaths and a rate of 0·05 for the previous year, and 70 deaths and a rate of 0·22 for 1931. An allocation of the deaths in age periods is shown below :—

	Under 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years and upwards.	Total.
1933	11	19	6	6	42
1932	7	1	5	2	15

Whooping Cough. Twelve deaths from Whooping Cough were reported during the year, giving a death-rate of 0·04 per 1,000 of the population, against 43 deaths and a rate of 0·13 in 1932, and 24 deaths and a rate of 0·08 per 1,000 in 1931. Seven of the deaths were infants under 1 year ; 3 were children between 1 and 2 years old ; 1 was between 2 and 5 years of age, and 1 over 5 years of age.

It is worthy of note that the death-rate for the year 1933 is one of the lowest recorded in the City. A similar death-rate—0·04 per 1,000 population, is shewn for the year 1920, but no lower rate has been registered during the past 50 years.

Whooping Cough is not a notifiable disease, and, as in Measles, the majority of cases are brought to our notice by the School Medical Department. All cases reported are visited by the Health Visitors, who give advice to the parents. During the year, 422 actual and many suspected cases were brought to the notice of the Department. Twenty-four children received treatment in the Institution Hospitals. Four hundred and twenty-two first visits and 9 re-visits were made by the Health Visitors during the year to cases or suspected cases. In only 2 instances was the Department aware of any of the fatal cases before death took place.

Diarrhœa. Seventy-five deaths of infants under two years of age were recorded during the year, compared with 63 during 1932. The death-rate per 1,000 births was 13·1, against 10·2 for 1932, 8·1 for 1931 and 6·5 for 1930. The total number of deaths at all ages from this disease was 82, the death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·26. The death-rates for the previous 3 years were as follow :—0·24 in 1932, 0·19 in 1931 and 0·17 in 1930. The Health Visitors made 87 first visits to cases of Diarrhœa in children, and 12 re-visits. Further reference is made to Infantile Diarrhœa in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section (page 131).

The following table shows the age period of the deaths, compared with those for 1932 :—

	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 5 years.	5 years and over.	Total.
1933	67	8	2	5	82
1932	52	11	3	10	76

Enteric Fever. Nine cases were notified and 1 death occurred during the year, compared with 23 cases and 2 deaths in 1932. The fatal case was that of a Lascar seaman who was removed to the infectious diseases hospital from a ship on its arrival at Hull. None of the 9 cases amongst the City residents proved fatal. Eight of the cases notified as Enteric Fever were admitted to the City Hospital, 4 of which were re-diagnosed after treatment as suffering from some other disease.

Encephalitis Lethargica. Two persons were notified as suffering from Encephalitis Lethargica, and both received hospital treatment. Four deaths of Post Encephalitis cases were recorded, 3 of which had not been previously notified to the Department. In none of the notified cases was there any record of vaccination prior to the attack.

Periodic re-visits are paid to all known Encephalitis Lethargica patients.

Appendix No. 23 on pages 197 and 198 shows the present condition of those persons who are still suffering from the after-effects of Encephalitis Lethargica. The appendix also includes information regarding the condition of 11 other cases reported to be suffering from the after-effects of an attack of Encephalitis Lethargica ; none of these 11 cases had previously been notified to the Department, but the history and condition of each patient point to their having suffered from the disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Twenty-one persons were notified as suffering from Cerebro-spinal Fever, 8 of whom died. In one of the fatal cases the diagnosis was revised, as on further investigation the cause of the disease was found not to be due to the organisms of Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Fourteen of the notified cases were admitted to the City Hospital ; the other cases received treatment in other hospitals in the City. One of the 13 surviving cases was re-diagnosed after treatment in hospital. In 8 cases no serious after-effect is reported, but of the 4 others who have not quite recovered, 3 are stated to be suffering from deafness.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. During the first seven months of the year 4 cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and one of Polio-encephalitis were notified to this Department.

In August, 6 further cases occurred, while in September the number rose to 19, to be followed by a drop in October, when 7 cases were notified, including one of Polio-encephalitis. A further case was reported in November.

After admission to hospital, the diagnoses in respect of 5 cases was altered, as subsequent examination proved that the patients were not suffering from Anterior Poliomyelitis. Another case not removed to hospital was found not to come within the category of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ; whilst a further case admitted to hospital diagnosed Scarlet Fever, was actually suffering from Poliomyelitis. Of the 33 definite cases, 3 terminated fatally—2 at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. These fatal cases occurred amongst those notified during September.

Twenty-four of the above cases were treated at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases ; prior to admission, 8 had received treatment at other hospitals. Six cases were treated at one or other of the voluntary hospitals, while three were not removed to hospital at all but received treatment at their own homes.

In the 33 cases under consideration paralysis was reported as follows :—

One upper limb	....	....	....	....	....	4
Both upper limbs	....	....	....	....	....	1
One lower limb	....	....	....	....	....	11
Both lower limbs	....	....	....	....	....	11
One upper and one lower limb	....	....	....	....	....	2
One upper and both lower limbs	....	....	....	....	....	1
Spine....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Face	....	....	....	....	....	1
No definite paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—
						33
						—

From this it will be seen that the disease, as is usual, caused disability chiefly in the lower limbs.

At the end of the year, it was reported that 10 of the cases had completely recovered and 4 were considerably improved. Six cases showed some improvement, whereas the condition in 10 remained stationary. As has been previously noted, 3 cases terminated fatally.

Pneumonia. One hundred and thirty-nine cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 405 of Acute Primary Pneumonia were notified ; 123 of these 544 patients died. This is equivalent to a case mortality of 24·6 per cent. The total number of deaths registered during the year from all forms of Pneumonia was 365. In 2 cases where nursing assistance was needed, the services of the Jubilee District Nurses were requisitioned.

Dysentery. Four cases of this disease were notified during the year, and one death was registered. Regarding the fatal case, it had not been possible to obtain suitable material for bacteriological examination before death. There was no history of any previous attack.

In one family, where the father and two daughters were involved, investigation revealed that the father, aged 37 years, had suffered from Dysentery 14 years previously. Examination of the fæces from the two girls, aged 10 and 5 years respectively, disclosed a gram negative bacillus having the main characteristic of *B. Dysenteriae flexner* but failing to agglutinate flexner serum.

Malaria. Three cases of Malaria were reported; the disease had been contracted abroad in each instance. No case of Induced Malaria was notified during the year.

Periodical visits were continued during the year to the general paralysis patients who had been inoculated with Malaria in previous years. With the exception of two persons, all the cases thus investigated were stated to be in good health.

Anthrax. One case of Anthrax was reported during the year, the person concerned being a man aged 47 years, employed as a dock worker. The infection had, in all probability, been contracted during the unloading of a consignment of foreign hides.

The patient was admitted to the City Hospital, where the diagnosis was confirmed. He had a malignant pustule on the right side of the neck and was very ill. He recovered and was discharged after 63 days in hospital.

Smallpox. No case of Smallpox was reported during the year.

Vaccinations. The total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Staff of the Health Department under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, during the year was 8, namely, Primary Vaccinations, 7; Re-vaccinations, 1. Successful results were obtained in each case.

The Vaccination Officers report that 2,266 exemptions from vaccination were obtained during the year 1932 and 3,376 persons were vaccinated, mostly by the Public Vaccinators.

The total vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators during 1933, in accordance with the provisions of the Vaccination Acts and Vaccination Order, 1930, are as follow :—

1st Qtr.		2nd Qtr.		3rd Qtr.		4th Qtr.		Total.	
Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.
653	1	705	2	664	3	635	4	2657	10

The return below gives information, by the Vaccination Officers, relating to the vaccinations performed during the year 1933. It is, of course, impossible to give a complete vaccination return in respect of all the births registered during this period, owing to the time allowed by the Vaccination Acts for vaccination, etc., to be carried out.

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total.
Number of cases in lists of births received from the Sub-Registrars	519	478	517	448	552	499	482	562	459	490	423	389	5818
Certificates of vaccination received	121	163	561	151	326	474	210	194	476	167	236	354	3433
Certificates of postponement owing to :—													
(a) Health of child	19	14	10	13	11	21	8	8	9	13	13	12	151
(b) Condition of house	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Prevalence of infectious disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Statutory Declarations under Sec. 1 of the Vaccination Acts, 1907	186	172	225	174	174	196	178	209	206	197	175	155	2247
Certificates of insusceptibility or of having had Smallpox	1	3	—	—	2	5	2	1	3	1	—	3	21
Cases in which parents have removed out of the district	4	3	5	7	3	6	4	7	4	2	2	5	52
Cases not traced	1	—	2	1	3	—	4	5	2	—	4	—	22
Entries in lists sent to Public Vaccinators	223	184	257	185	284	207	204	208	245	188	232	167	2584

Appendix 24 on page 199 gives statistical information on Public Vaccination for the year 1932.

Chickenpox, etc. One thousand three hundred and eleven cases of Chickenpox were officially notified or brought to the notice of the Department during 1933. The disease was compulsorily notifiable throughout the year. All unvaccinated cases of Chickenpox were visited by the Medical Officer of Health, or one of the Senior Assistants, the number of visits being 423. They also paid 130 visits to doubtful or unusual cases of infectious diseases other than Chickenpox.

Influenza. Since 1929 there has not, until this year, been any unusual incidence of Influenza in the City, but during the first quarter of the year 1933 the disease was prevalent not only in Hull but in most parts of the country.

Of the 187 deaths from this disease which were registered in Hull during 1933, 177 occurred during the first three months of the year.

Of the 177 deaths during the first quarter, 82 were males and 95 females. The peak period was reached in the week ended 4th February, when 50 deaths were registered.

The number of deaths each week during the first quarter were as follows :—

<i>Week ended, 1933.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
January 7th	2
„ 14th	2
„ 21st	13
„ 28th	27
February 4th	50
„ 11th	41
„ 18th	20
„ 25th	9
March 4th	3
„ 11th	2
„ 18th	4
„ 25th	2
Part week to March 31st	2

The majority of the fatal cases were adults aged 25 years and over, the largest proportion being amongst those over 65 years of age. The following table gives the age periods :—

Under 1 year	5
1 to 2 years	1
2 to 5 years	2
5 to 15 years	—
15 to 25 years	8
25 to 45 years	44
45 to 65 years	56
65 years and upwards	61

Of the deaths during the remainder of the year, 4 occurred in the second quarter, 1 in the third quarter, and 5 in the last quarter.

The death-rate for the year was 0·58 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 61 deaths and a rate of 0·19 for 1932.

The deaths during the past five years have been as follow :—

1929	....	....	....	....	234
1930	....	....	....	....	29
1931	....	....	....	....	87
1932	....	....	....	....	61
1933	....	....	....	....	187

Food Poisoning. The Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, which came into operation in August, 1930, provides that medical practitioners shall notify to the Medical Officer of Health all definite or suspected cases of Food Poisoning amongst the residents of the City on whom they may be in attendance.

During the year 1933, 12 cases of suspected food poisoning were notified. They were all of a very mild character, and no action was necessary in regard to any of the attendant circumstances. In 3 instances, diagnosis of food poisoning was not confirmed after treatment in hospital.

Investigation was also made into the possibility of food poisoning in three other cases, but there was no evidence that contaminated food had been the cause of the illness in any of these instances.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases. During 1933 the total accommodation available at the City Hospital was 160 beds. The erection of two new 28-bed wards and the completion of the administration block was proceeded with during the year and these additions will be put into service in 1934. Owing to the excessive demand on the existing accommodation for the treatment of the large number of cases of Diphtheria, it was necessary to continue the use of the Evan Fraser Hospital for the nursing of Scarlet fever patients.

The following table gives a summary of the cases admitted to the City Hospital and the Evan Fraser Hospital during the year. The figures relate to the diagnoses on admission; particulars of the cases re-diagnosed after treatment in hospital are given in the report by the Medical Superintendent on page 200.

CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1933.

	No. of cases admitted during the year.		No. of cases admitted during the year.
<i>Hull—</i>		<i>Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority's Cases</i>	
Scarlet Fever	351	.....	15
Diphtheria	1489		
Enteric Fever	8	<i>Cases from Outside Authorities—</i>	
Measles	1	Scarlet Fever	34
Acute Poliomyelitis	28	Diphtheria	26
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	Poliomyelitis	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	14	Anthrax	2
Other Diseases	36		
		TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	2006

The admissions can be classified as under :—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
City cases	1,543	1,383	1,641	2,116	1,928
Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority cases	21	19	12	9	15
Cases from other Authorities	50	45	53	38	63
	<u>1,614</u>	<u>1,447</u>	<u>1,706</u>	<u>2,163</u>	<u>2,006</u>

It will be seen that during 1933 the number of patients treated in the hospitals for infectious diseases shows a decrease of 157 compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the reduction in the number of Diphtheria cases admitted.

Uncomplicated cases of Scarlet fever were discharged from Hospital, in accordance with the modern practice, on the 28th day after admission, and our experience has shown that the number of return cases has been no greater since following out this policy. In most of the return cases which occurred throughout the year, the infecting cases had been in hospital from 44 to 85 days.

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Service. Four motor ambulances are provided for this service. At the present time two are used for Diphtheria, one for Scarlet fever and one for Tubercular and other infectious patients. Two vans are used in disinfection work, one for the collection of infected material and the other for its return after disinfection. There is no connection between this ambulance service and that engaged on the removal of patients to the Public Assistance Hospitals.

Bacteriological Examinations. Appendix 26, page 209, gives the City Bacteriologist's report on specimens submitted to him during the year for bacteriological or pathological examination. The specimens numbered 7,938, amongst which 5,608 were for the organisms of Diphtheria and 2,212 for those of Tuberculosis.

A large number of specimens was examined by the Medical Superintendent in the laboratory attached to the City Hospital and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham.

Dr. Adamson (Hon. Pathologist, Hull Royal Infirmary) is responsible for the pathological examinations under the Venereal Diseases scheme and for the examination of milk for Tuberculosis by the biological test.

DISEASES OF SPECIAL INTEREST, INCLUDING THOSE WITH A HIGH FATALITY RATE.

Cancer. Cancer caused 420 deaths, compared with 452 in 1932 and 393 in 1931. Accurate records of the causes of death in Hull begin in 1886. In that year there were 101 deaths from Cancer and 315 from Tuberculosis. These represent, on the population of that day, a death-rate of 0·5 per 1,000 of the population from Cancer and 1·6 from Tuberculosis. In 1933 there was a decrease of 32 deaths from Cancer compared with those registered for 1932. The total number of deaths from the same cause in 1931 was 21 less than in 1930, and in the latter year 26 below the number for 1929. With these exceptions the mortality from this disease has, apart from slight variations, shown an upward tendency year by year. The death-rate from Cancer is now 1·3 per 1,000, and from Tuberculosis 1·1. The death-rates for England and Wales are Cancer, 1·5 ; Tuberculosis, 0·8. In the last 48 years, therefore, the death-rate in Hull from Cancer has increased 160 per cent., whilst that from Tuberculosis has decreased by 31·25 per cent.

A table has been prepared showing the principal sites of fatal Cancer ; it is printed as Appendix 27, page 210.

The Local Medical Committee on Cancer, which is affiliated to the Medical Committee of the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, meets as occasion requires.

Mrs. S. E. Eve, M.B., has continued to act as Honorary Medical Investigator to the Committee, and has reported to the Ministry of Health upon the cases of

Cancer of the breast, womb or rectum. Since the scheme of inquiry was instituted nearly 7 years ago, 565 cases have been brought within the scope of the investigation. The patients have been treated at the following institutions :—

Hull Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	....	422
Beverley Road Institution (Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	54
Anlaby Road Institution (Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	86
The Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington	....	....	....	....	....	3
						<hr/>
						565
						<hr/>

Cases which go first to the Hull Royal Infirmary and are afterwards admitted to one of the Public Assistance Hospitals, are included in the Hull Royal Infirmary cases.

The site of the Cancer was :—

Breast	....	....	....	....	....	261
Uterus	....	....	....	....	....	227
Rectum	....	....	....	....	....	77
						<hr/>
						565
						<hr/>

In the above 565 cases are 81 new cases in respect of which particulars were taken during 1933, giving the following information as regards treatment :—

						<i>Breast</i>	<i>Uterus</i>	<i>Rectum</i>
Cases operable on admission to hospital :—								
Radical operation	....	....	....	....	....	26	2	5
Radical operation and radium	....		....	....	....	2	—	—
Radium treatment	....	....	....	....	....	5	9	—
Local excision and radium		....	....	....	....	4	—	—
Recurrent cases after radical operation sent up for radium						2	—	—
Cases inoperable on admission to hospital :—								
Radium treatment	....	....	....	....	....	3	16	—
Colostomy and radium	....		....	....	....	—	—	1
Colostomy	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	6
						—	—	—
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	42	27	12
						—	—	—

Dr. Eve has had the able assistance of the Health Visitors in the work of following up previous cases.

The condition of the patients at the end of the year 1933 was as follows :—

CANCER OF THE BREAST.

Cases who had Radical Operation.	Cases who had Radiological treatment.	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 94 Dead : 68	54 33	— 12
162	87	12

CANCER OF THE UTERUS.

Cases who had Radical Operation.	Cases who had Radiological treatment	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 15 Dead : 19	67 96	— 30
34	163	30

CANCER OF THE RECTUM.

Radical Operation performed.	Colostomy performed.	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 7 Dead : 8	11 (1)† 49 (2)†	— 2
15	60	2

† Including (1)—6 cases, and (2)—12 cases that also had radium treatment.

These figures show that 38 per cent. of the patients suffering from Cancer of the Breast were inoperable before the patients were examined by a surgeon, and of those suffering from Cancer of the Uterus and Rectum, the inoperable cases numbered 85 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively. It should be mentioned here that these are all patients who have attended the Royal Infirmary, or have been admitted to a Public Assistance Institution, or other hospital, and that if all cases of Cancer of these sites were included, the proportion of inoperable cases might be

even greater, as many very old people do not consult a doctor until the disease is obviously very advanced, and the general practitioner does not think it necessary or advisable to send them on to a surgeon. Figures have been extracted showing the average interval which has elapsed between :—

- (a) The onset of symptoms and consulting a general medical practitioner, and
- (b) Consulting the general practitioner and admission to hospital.

The figures for the Breast, the Uterus and the Rectum are as under :—

AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET OF SYMPTOMS AND ADMISSION
TO HOSPITAL.

		<i>Onset and General Practitioner.</i>		<i>General Practitioner and Hospital.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Breast—						
Operable	....	5½ months.	....	1¾ months.	....	7¼ months.
Inoperable	....	24 months.	....	2½ months.	....	26½ months.
Uterus—						
Operable	....	5½ months.	....	2 months.	....	7½ months.
Inoperable	....	6½ months.	....	2 months.	....	8½ months.
Rectum—						
Operable	....	7½ months.	....	3½ months.	....	11 months.
Inoperable	....	9 months.	....	1 month.	....	10 months.

The delay between the first seeking of medical advice and the examination by a surgeon is very often the fault of the patient, who is naturally reluctant to take a step which may lead to a surgical operation.

Radium. It is now known definitely that radium is of great value in the treatment of certain forms of cancer, particularly cancer of the womb and of the lip or tongue.

The 44 milligrammes of Hydrated Radium Bromide (23 milligrammes of element) belonging to the Corporation, is lent on request for periods of 48 hours at a time to any medical practitioner who requires it for the use of a patient in the City or neighbourhood.

During 1933, the applicators were on loan on 33 occasions for the use of 27 patients, one of whom had the use of it 3 times ; the loans in 16 instances were in respect of persons suffering from Cancer.

In addition to the above there are 760 milligrammes of radium under the control of the Hull Radium Trust. This radium is available for the benefit of patients of the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Municipal and other hospitals, and approved nursing homes. A portion of this supply is kept at the Anlaby Road Institution (Hospital) in a specially constructed safe.

Bronchitis. There were 137 deaths from Bronchitis, compared with 121 in 1932, and 203 in 1931. The death-rate in 1933 was 0·4 per 1,000 of the population, and the total death-rate from non-tuberculous respiratory diseases, chiefly Bronchitis and Pneumonia, was 1·7.

Heart Disease. This disease accounted for 717 deaths during the year, compared with 611 in 1932. The death-rate in 1933 was 2·2 per 1,000 of the population. These figures show how very serious is this cause of death, and emphasise the importance of paying ever-increasing attention to rheumatism in children and adolescents, for at these age periods the seed of heart disease in adults is often sown.

Alcoholism. During the year 4 deaths were certified to have occurred from Cirrhosis of the Liver, but none from Alcoholism, compared with 14 and none respectively from the same causes in 1932, and 12 from Cirrhosis of the Liver and 2 from Alcoholism in 1931.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The material for this section has been supplied largely by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Tuberculosis Department.

The following table shows new cases and deaths arranged in age periods. Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary figures are given separately :—

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.†				Total.	DEATHS.				Totals.	
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmy.			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmy.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	1933.	1932.
0—1	—	1	3	3	7	—	1	4	2	7	7
1—5	10	3	21	15	49	2	1	8	8	19	18
5—10	23	13	21	18	75	1	—	3	3	7	11
10—15	11	12	6	7	36	4	3	4	3	14	6
15—20	23	28	9	5	65	11	8	5	2	26	33
20—25	43	46	8	4	101	23	18	2	1	44	48
25—35	70	61	3	9	143	46	33	5	2	86	59
35—45	49	28	1	5	83	37	20	—	2	59	55
45—55	54	22	2	3	81	33	18	2	2	55	44
55—65	29	4	3	—	36	16	6	2	—	24	28
65 and over	3	2	1	1	7	3	3	1	—	7	10
1933	315	220	78	70	683	176	111	36	25	348	—
1932	300	240	106	79	725	141	112	41	25	—	319

† Primary Notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1933 shows no appreciable falling off, but there is a significant and welcome decline in the number of new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified is not an absolutely reliable index of the incidence of the disease. For example, it is a generally accepted fact that the incidence of Tuberculosis in the whole country tends to decrease year by year, but at the same time, the Municipal and County schemes for the detection and treatment of Tuberculosis continue to improve, so that fewer cases remain undetected, and a greater percentage of cases is consequently notified. So far as Hull is concerned, it is not anticipated that the number of new cases notified will decrease markedly during the next few years, because it is hoped that increased efficiency of the

Tuberculosis Department, combined with still greater co-operation on the part of General Practitioners, will result in most of the undetected cases being discovered and notified. For many years it has been recognised that the age period, 15-25, has not shared to the same extent as other age groups in the gradual fall in the death-rate from Tuberculosis. The following table shows the number of deaths in this age group during the last 5 years, divided according to the type of Tuberculosis causing death and sub-divided according to sex :—

MORTALITY IN AGE PERIOD 15-25 DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1929	34	42	1	3	35	45	80
1930	31	47	4	8	35	55	90
1931	39	49	6	1	45	50	95
1932	31	40	4	6	35	46	81
1933	34	26	7	3	41	29	70

In previous years it had been noted that the female mortality in this age group had exceeded that of the male mortality. For the first time in five years, it is noteworthy that for 1933 the disparity in mortality figures is no longer seen, the mortality for females being actually lower.

The following table gives the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population for all England and Wales and for Hull since 1929 :—

Year.	ENGLAND & WALES.		HULL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1929	37,863	0.96	372	1.24
1930	35,567	0.90	394	1.29
1931	35,829	0.90	426	1.35
1932	33,648	0.83	319	1.01
1933	33,248	0.82	348	1.09

The next table gives the figures for Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and takes us back to 10, 20 and 30 years ago :—

HULL DEATHS.				DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.					
				HULL.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Year.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.
1933	287	61	348	0·90	0·19	1·09	0·69	0·13	0·82
1932	253	66	319	0·80	0·21	1·01	0·68	0·15	0·83
1931	358	68	426	1·14	0·21	1·35	0·75	0·15	0·90
1923	282	73	355	0·95	0·24	1·19	0·79	0·26	1·05
1913	299	123	422	1·04	0·43	1·47	0·95	0·39	1·34
1903	261	132	393	1·04	0·53	1·57	1·19	0·55	1·74

The deaths from T.B. Meningitis numbered 23 in 1933, 31 in 1932 and 1931 respectively.

The total death-rate in Hull for 1933 is higher than in 1932, being accounted for by a higher pulmonary rate. Fortunately the death-rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis in Hull shows a drop comparable with the figures for the whole of England and Wales.

The numbers of notifications sent to the Medical Officer of Health each year since 1929 are given below :—

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1929	....	558	....	121	....	679
1930	....	491	....	135	....	626
1931	....	556	....	153	....	709
1932	....	489	....	150	....	639
1933	....	496	....	130	....	626

One primary notification of Tuberculosis from the School Medical Department was received in 1933, compared with 20 in 1932 and 22 in 1931.

Dispensary System. Unless arrangements are made for receiving treatment elsewhere, the notified cases attend at one of the two Dispensaries.

Of the 626 cases notified, a number were moribund at the time of notification, and others were removed to Institutions or elected to have their own medical attendants. The balance, numbering 471, attended the Dispensaries. Besides these, 1,741 suspected cases or contacts attended the Dispensaries, making 2,212 new patients who came for diagnosis or to have the appropriate treatment arranged ; the corresponding number for 1932 was 1,942.

Of the total for 1933, 413 were diagnosed as cases of definite tuberculosis, 1,785 were considered not to be suffering from active tuberculosis, and 14 were kept under observation. Of the 14 cases still under observation at the end of the year, 3 have been found to be tuberculous and 11 to be non-tuberculous.

Sources of the New Cases. 1,416 were contacts of other cases, 606 were sent by private practitioners or from the General Dispensary, 158 came from Municipal Institutions, e.g., the School Medical or Maternity and Child Welfare Departments, and 32 from other sources, e.g., the Ministry of Pensions and Medical Officers connected with Factory Welfare Schemes.

Examination of Contacts. One of the main objects of the Dispensary system is to bring cases under treatment at a stage sufficiently early to warrant a hope of arresting the disease. To this end, the Medical Officers and the Tuberculosis Nurses use every effort to persuade the family contacts to be examined medically.

The following table shows the number of contacts examined by the Medical Officers of the Tuberculosis Department during the last 5 years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>No. of Contacts.</i>
1929	....	....	....	....	328
1930	....	....	....	....	428
1931	....	....	....	....	992
1932	....	....	....	....	1115
1933	....	....	....	....	1416

These figures show a progressive increase in the number of contacts examined during recent years.

Of the 1,416 contacts in 1933, 6 were found to be definitely tuberculous at the first examination and 23 later on ; 923 were considered not to be tuberculous at the first examination and 457 subsequently ; the other 7 were amongst those under observation at the end of the year.

Of the new cases sent by practitioners, 127 were diagnosed definitely before they came to the Dispensaries and 479 were sent for diagnosis. Of these, 178 were diagnosed as tuberculous and 301 as non-tuberculous.

It is satisfactory to note that in 1933, 79 per cent. of the new cases referred by general practitioners, were sent for diagnosis, as compared with 72·4 per cent. in 1932. It is the policy of the Tuberculosis Department to encourage general practitioners to use the Department more and more as a centre for diagnosis instead of merely as a gateway to institutional treatment.

In the following table, the 413 cases diagnosed as tuberculosis at the end of the year are classified according to age, sex and whether pulmonary or non-pulmonary :—

<i>Age Periods</i>	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50 and over	<i>Totals.</i>	
							1933.	1932.
PULMONARY								
Males	19	24	50	33	35	30	191	188
Females	21	26	54	24	15	8	148	175
NON-PULMONARY								
Males	25	7	5	—	—	—	37	61
Females	18	9	4	4	2	—	37	49
1933	83	66	113	61	52	38	413	—
1932	105	97	117	81	41	32	—	473

Stages of the Disease. The 413 definite cases were classified as follows :—

PULMONARY—

Class T.B. minus	{ Cure or definite improvement	144
Class T.B. plus-group 1.	{ reasonably to be expected.	52
Class T.B. plus-group 2.	Doubtful if curable, but improvable	116
Class T.B. plus-group 3.	Neither curable nor improvable	27
NON-PULMONARY		74

413

The number of cases on the Dispensary and Notification Registers during recent years have been :—

<i>Year.</i>	New cases notified.	Number on Notification Register, 31st Dec.	Number on Dispensary Register, 31st Dec.	Examinations.	Total home visits by Tuberculosis Nurses
1929	679	1,945	1,531	3,785	9,380
1930	626	2,084	1,381	3,496	9,615
1931	709	1,409	1,310	3,650	9,811
1932	639	1,550	1,424	5,068	12,540
1933	626	1,485	1,419	7,653	13,306

Visits by Tuberculosis Nurses. The Tuberculosis Nurses paid 13,306 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients, as compared with 12,540 in 1932 and 9,811 in 1931. Of the visits paid in 1933, 639 were made in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Delay in Notification. As a comment on delayed notifications the following table is instructive. The same state of affairs prevails all over the country :—

Year.	Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Not notified until disease far advanced.		
		Never notified or not till after death.	Notified within three months of death.	Total
1929	312	53	109	162
1930	321	39	119	158
1931	358	75	137	212
1932	253	70	85	155
1933	287	47	117	164

X-Ray Examinations. During 1933, 931 X-Ray Examinations were made in connection with Dispensary work, compared with 717 in 1932, and 734 in 1931.

Sputum Examinations. Of 1,182 specimens of sputum sent for examination from the Dispensaries, 103 were positive and 1,079 negative.

Of the many methods used in the diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the examination of sputum ranks as one of the most important. While it is true that a negative result is of no value, it is equally true that a positive sputum is the most definite evidence obtainable that Tuberculosis is present. This method has the further advantage that it is relatively cheap.

The total number of specimens of sputum examined by the City Bacteriologist during the year was 2,185 ; 291 were positive and 1,894 were negative. These figures include specimens sent by private practitioners and from the After-Care Colony.

Isolation of Infectious Cases. The Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis who cannot be isolated properly at home. No legal action has been necessary under this section, but in certain cases the persons concerned made satisfactory re-arrangements of their sleeping accommodation.

Houses for Tuberculous Patients. A scheme for the re-housing of the families of tuberculous patients was described at length in the Annual Report for 1931. This scheme provides for the tenancy of 15 houses with assistance in the payment of rent to suitable families. The scheme continues in operation.

Shelters. The Corporation own 12 open-air shelters which are loaned to patients (free of charge) when there is a garden or a back-yard available and suitable for the use of a shelter. At the end of the year 7 shelters were in use.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action was necessary under these regulations, which empower the Authority to prohibit an infectious case of Tuberculosis from engaging in the milk trade.

Orthopædic Clinic. Thirteen new patients were examined and reported upon. The number of attendances for examination and re-examination was 81. The following treatments were given :—

Massage—67 attendances
Electrical—3 attendances
Remedial exercises—67 attendances
Other forms—1 attendance

Light Treatment. Tuberculous patients in need of light treatment are referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic ; 82 were so referred during 1933 and they made 2,579 attendances.

The following table gives the age grouping of the patients, the site of the lesion, and the result.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

Site of Lesion.	Condition.	Age periods.										Total.	
		2-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		Over 20			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Glands	Arrested	—	—	1	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	7
	Quiescent	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	Improved	1	4	4	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	7	8
	Not improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lupus....	Arrested	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Improved	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	4	3
	Not Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sinuses	Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
	Improved	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	1	8	1
	Not improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Abdomen	Arrested	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Improved	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	Not improved	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
General	Arrested	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Quiescent	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	3
	Improved	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	Not improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		4	6	14	13	18	8	2	—	10	7	48	34

Dental Treatment. The following figures relate to Dental Treatment received by 12 Tuberculous patients during 1933 at school clinics :—

Number of cases treated	....	....	....	12
Number of attendances	....	....	....	44
Number of extractions—				
(a) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	2
(b) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	74
Number of fillings—				
(a) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	—
(b) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	—
Other Operations	....	....	....	3

Dr. H. M. Leete has been responsible for the following section dealing with the Sanatorium :—

The Sanatorium, Cottingham. Dr. H. M. Leete continued as Medical Superintendent throughout the year, with Dr. P. R. Fanning as Resident Medical Officer.

The work of the Sanatorium has continued on established lines, which are, in the main, the provision of fresh air, suitable food and rest. The importance of rest cannot be overestimated and must be the dominating factor in treatment no matter how many or how varied are the auxiliary methods employed. It is sometimes difficult to get patients to appreciate this, and indeed, it has not always been possible to give as long a time in bed as we could wish. The provision of more beds, steps towards which were taken during the year, will enable us to give patients a longer stay in Sanatorium than has hitherto been possible. Most cases of tuberculosis that are sufficiently hopeful to require Sanatorium treatment, should have something in the neighbourhood of a year's stay under such conditions if maximum benefit is to be attained. In many cases this is not possible on economic grounds, work or positions may be lost, and we have to compromise with a shorter stay, but it must be recognised that this is a compromise and is undesirable. Short stays are only justified in observation cases, in cases where it is obvious that despite treatment the disease will progress rapidly to a fatal termination, and also in certain individual cases, particularly in children, where, owing to the location or non-activity of the disease, a prolonged stay is not indicated.

The beds have remained fully occupied throughout the year, with the exception of some children's beds in huts which were not suitable for occupation during the winter months. On the erection of the new permanent ward, these temporary wooden shelters will be removed, having served a useful purpose, but being now worn out.

We have continued, in suitable cases, to use collapse therapy as part of the routine treatment in the Sanatorium, and we have also a number of " out-patients " (10 during the year, receiving some 80 treatments) attending for pneumothorax refills. Some of these were induced at the Sanatorium and are well enough to be at work, while others have had their early treatment elsewhere and are making use of the Sanatorium for the continuation of their treatment, Cottingham being the only local centre where special treatment of this kind is available as a routine. Much more work of this nature will be possible with the extension of X-Ray and other facilities which were under contemplation at the end of the year.

Routine dental treatment was begun at the Sanatorium during the year. From the 15th February, 1933, a Dental Surgeon attached to the Schools Department, visited Cottingham weekly, one afternoon session being devoted to this work. The scope of this was under consideration at the end of the year, and detailed figures showing a complete year's work will be published in the next report.

As well as the essential requirements for treatment, other activities of the Sanatorium require brief mention. Craft teaching has been continued—classes meeting regularly and work being done on the wards. Numerous entertainments have been given, and full use has been made of the recreation hut.

At the beginning of 1933 there were 123 patients in residence ; 282 were admitted during the year, and 286 were discharged, leaving 119 under treatment on the 31st December. The number admitted during 1932 was 324.

One observation case was in residence on the 1st January, and 20 cases were admitted for observation during the year. Of these, 2 adults and 1 child were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis and were admitted for treatment, while 2 adults and 14 children were found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis, and were discharged. Two children were removed by parents before the observation period was completed or diagnosis was confirmed.

Particulars of the age and sex of the patients, the extent of the disease, average length of stay, and condition on discharge, will be found in appendix 28 (pages 211 and 212).

Consultants. Mr. Blair visited the Sanatorium as Orthopædic Surgeon and examined 53 cases submitted for his opinion, and Mr. Simpson dealt with the special Ear, Nose and Throat work, the number of his examinations being 139, including 3 cases seen on 3 special visits.

Pneumo-thorax Treatment. Number of inductions, 8 ; 300 refills were given during the year.

X-Ray Examinations. These numbered 433, in which 475 films were taken, including 2 for the City Hospital.

Sputum Examinations. 1,376 specimens were examined at the Sanatorium. Of these, 659 were found to be positive (approximately 47·9 per cent.) and 717 negative.

The Sanatorium School. Since it was opened in 1924, 1,317 children have passed through the school. During 1933, 27 girls and 32 boys attended, making a total of 59 children. The ages of the children varied from 3 to 15 years, and the average daily attendance was 36·7. In addition to those taught in the school, an average of 12 recumbent cases have received instruction on the wards each day.

After Careers of Sanatorium School Children. All children who have attended the Sanatorium School are kept under observation as far as possible by the Tuberculosis Department.

During the last 7 years, 1,006 children have left the Sanatorium School. The total admissions to the school are in excess of this figure because many children have been treated and taught simultaneously at the Sanatorium School during several successive periods.

Appendix 30, page 223, gives an analysis of these figures.

Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. The Health and Public Assistance Committee has at its disposal 11 beds at this Hospital, for the treatment of children suffering from Tuberculous Bones and Joints.

The following cases were treated during the year :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					TOTAL
	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
In Institution 1st Jan., 1933	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	3	1	—	12
Admitted during 1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Totals	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	4	2	—	14
Discharged during 1933	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Remaining in 31st Dec., 1933	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	2	—	11

The following table gives, in summary form, the present condition of those patients who have been discharged from Kirbymoorside from the 1st January, 1926 to the 31st December, 1933, after receiving treatment there :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					TOTAL
Condition at end of 1932	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
Arrested	2	—	—	2	—	5	—	7	1	—	17
Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	7
Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still Active	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lost sight of	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	6
Recovered	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	3	—	9
Died	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	5
Total	2	—	1	5	1	13	2	12	9	—	45

The average stay of patients discharged during 1933 was 20 months.

After-care and Provision of Extra Nourishment. Hull is fortunate in its After-Care Committee. It is nominally a voluntary organisation, but it functions as an integral part of the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme. The Tuberculosis Officer is the Medical Officer to the After-Care Committee. One of the Tuberculosis Nurses makes the investigations for the After-Care Committee. Patients awaiting admission to the Sanatorium, or patients discharged therefrom, are encouraged to apply to the Committee for assistance.

Advice regarding mode of life and occupation is often given with benefit to the recipient. In many cases of limited means, supplementary nourishment is granted. This is especially valuable in the cases of children leaving the Sanatorium, and makes less sudden the change from the ample menu provided there.

Motor Watching. This enterprise was carried on successfully, and during the year has given permanent employment to 17 men.

After-Care Colony. Seventeen colonists were in residence at the After-Care Colony at the beginning of the year ; 19 men were admitted and 21 were discharged during the year, leaving 15 in at the end of the year.

The results of treatment were : quiescent, 12 ; and not quiescent, 9.

There was one patient from London whose maintenance was paid by the London County Council. All the others were patients from Hull, and the cost of their maintenance was borne by the Health and Public Assistance Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The information contained in this section has been supplied by Dr. Edward Harrison, Senior Clinical Medical Officer of the Mill Street Clinic.

The following table gives particulars of the new cases and attendances for the years 1929 to 1933 :—

MALES.

NEW CASES.						ATTENDANCES.		
Year.	Total.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Disease.	Not Venereal Disease.	Total.	At Medical Sessions.	For Intermediate treatment.
1929	1414	236	638	97	443	27244	12729	14515
1930	1392	294	635	110	353	30361	13442	16919
1931	1074	137	518	118	301	27733	12853	14880
1932	1026	138	472	103	313	26684	12306	14378
1933	917	129	413	73	302	23976	11157	12819

FEMALES.

Year.	Total.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Disease.	Not Venereal Disease.	Total.	At Medical Sessions.	For Intermediate treatment.
1929	295	60	31	—	204	9913	7437	2476
1930	248	69	106	—	73	11338	7761	3577
1931	257	85	94	—	78	10524	7004	3520
1932	251	70	134	2	45	9687	6643	3044
1933	307	66	206	—	35	10836	6757	4079

Comparing the total attendances for 1932 and 1933, those of men show a decrease of 10·1 per cent. and of women an increase of 11·9 per cent., whilst there has been a decrease of 10·8 per cent. in the number of male attendances for intermediate treatment, and a decrease of 9·3 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. In the case of women, there has been an increase of 34 per cent. in the attendances for intermediate treatment, and an increase of 1·7 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. The attendance of new cases in men shows a decrease of 10·6 per cent. and in women an increase of 22·3 per cent.

Sixteen medical sessions were held each week throughout the year. Two of these are special sessions intended solely for women and children who are sent to the Clinic from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. In a few cases, where women patients have expressed the desire to see a woman doctor, they also have been allowed to attend during these special sessions.

Twenty-five male cases of Syphilis ceased to attend before completing the *first* course of treatment ; the total number of male Syphilis cases treated during the year was 471.

Seven hundred and eighty-six persons were still under treatment or observation at the end of the year.

Congenital Syphilis. Twenty-eight new cases of congenital syphilis came under treatment during the year. Treatment is specially important in these cases in order to prevent the blindness, deafness or insanity which may ensue.

Diathermy Treatment. 242 treatments were given during the year.

Free Supply of Arsenobenzene Compounds. The number of medical practitioners whose names are on the list to receive free supplies of arsenobenzene compounds is 28. Eleven applied for supplies during the year, and 193 doses were issued. In addition, 275 doses were issued for use in the Hull Royal Infirmary, 84 in the Victoria Children's Hospital, 60 in the Beverley Road Hospital, 57 in the Anlaby Road Hospital, 6 in the Municipal Maternity Home, and 792 in the Special Out-Patient Department of the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Pathological Examinations. The extent to which medical practitioners availed themselves of the facilities provided for pathological examinations is shown in the subjoined statement, which also gives particulars of specimens sent from institutions such as the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Victoria Children's Hospital, and the Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Hospitals, and from the Clinic.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

		Wasser- mann's.	Gono- cocci.	Spiro- chætes.	Other.	Total.	
						1933.	1932.
From Private Medical Practitioners	....	278	31	5	—	314	432
From Public Institutions	....	2598	243	—	—	2841	3022
From the Venereal Diseases Clinic	....	1261	1556	96	12	2925	2996
Totals	1933	4137	1830	101	12	6080	—
	1932	4623	1691	123	13	—	6450

Detailed particulars of the work done at or in connection with the Clinic will be found in Appendix 31 (pages 224 to 228).

To enable Port Sanitary Officers, when inspecting ships, to furnish a supply of notices for the crew, stating the address of the treatment centre for Venereal Diseases and the hours of the Clinics, cards are printed in the languages of the 11 different countries from which the greater number of seamen come who frequent the port. For the translations on the cards, the Department is indebted to the various Consuls.

MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Most of the material for this section has been supplied by Dr. Helen Standing, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Maternal Deaths. The number of maternal deaths which occurred during the year was 33, compared with 24 in 1932, and 21 in 1931.

Nine of the 33 deaths were due to puerperal sepsis and 24 to accidents of pregnancy. There was one death of a mother for every 181 births.

The proportion per 1,000 live births was 5·7, compared with 3·9 per 1,000 in 1932, and 3·5 per 1,000 in 1931.

Of the deaths from accidents of pregnancy, 4 were due to eclampsia, 7 to post-partum hæmorrhage, 3 to ruptured ectopic, 1 to ruptured uterus, 4 to pulmonary embolism, 2 to placenta prævia, and 3 to obstetric shock.

There were 12 other deaths associated with pregnancy; 4 were due to pneumonia, 4 to pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 to carcinoma cervicis, 1 to myocarditis, 1 to acute nephritis (not toxæmia), and 1 to cardiac failure and asthma.

This gives a death-rate per 1,000 births in women not classed as from "pregnancy and child-bearing," but returned as "associated therewith," of 2·1, compared with 1·1 in 1932 and 2·5 in 1931.

Three of the fatal cases attended the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic. One, delivered in the Maternity Home, developed puerperal mania and was removed to the Beverley Road Institution, where she died of puerperal sepsis. Another patient was found to have albuminuria. She did not again attend the Clinic. Repeated visits were made by the municipal midwife, but the patient refused either to attend the Clinic again or to see her own doctor. She was admitted to the Home as an emergency case suffering from eclampsia. The third patient, who attended the Clinic once, was averse to ante-natal treatment, and had not made any arrangements for confinement. She was also admitted to the Home as an emergency case suffering from eclampsia.

Enquiry forms, which are confidential, were completed for 33 cases during 1933, and forwarded to the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health.

The following table illustrates the fact that in Hull, as in England and Wales, the rate of maternal mortality remains high in spite of all efforts to render maternity

safe. It is hoped that the investigations undertaken by the above Committee will assist in the endeavour to discover the means of lessening maternal morbidity and preventing maternal mortality.

MORTALITY OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH PER THOUSAND CHILDREN BORN ALIVE
DISTINGUISHING SEPTIC AND OTHER CAUSES, FOR THE YEARS 1891 TO 1933.

Year.	HULL.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total Childbirth.	Sepsis	Other Causes.	Total Childbirth.
1891-95	1.0	2.7	3.7	2.60	2.89	5.49
1896-1900	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.12	2.57	4.69
1901-05	1.1	3.0	4.1	1.95	2.32	4.27
1906-10	1.0	2.6	3.6	1.56	2.18	3.74
1911-15	1.2	2.5	3.7	1.50	2.31	3.81
1916-20	1.1	3.5	4.6	1.59	2.29	3.88
1921-25	1.2	2.9	4.1	1.40	2.50	3.90
1926-30	1.8	2.3	4.1	1.74	2.54	4.28
1931.....	2.3	1.2	3.5	1.66	2.45	4.11
1932.....	1.96	1.96	3.92	1.61	2.63	4.24
1933.....	1.7	4.0	5.7	1.79	2.63	4.42

Midwives Acts. In accordance with Section 10, Midwives Act, 1902, 67 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in Hull, compared with 66 in 1932. Of these, 63 were certificated and 4 were of the *bona-fide* class. Seven midwives removed from the district during 1933, leaving 60 on the list at the end of the year.

Midwives attended 2,854 births during the year 1933. This includes 347 in the practice of the municipal midwives. Excluding the 1,009 births which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home, there were 4,975 births (including 244 still births) in Hull. Accordingly, the 2,854 births attended by midwives represent 57.6 per cent. of the total number of births that occurred in the City; this compares with 57.4 per cent. in 1932.

By the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, midwives are required to send for medical aid under conditions and for reasons which are definitely specified. Medical aid was summoned in 837 cases, that is, in 29.3 per cent. of their cases, compared with 28.0 per cent. in 1932. In 591 cases, *i.e.*, in 70.6 per cent., medical help was required for the mother alone, and in 246 cases, *i.e.*, in 29.4 per cent., for the child alone. For details see appendix 32 (pages 229 and 230).

The following is a summary of the principal reasons why a doctor was summoned :—

				<i>Percentage of Total cases attended by midwives.</i>	
Torn Perineum	....	....	....	114	4.0
Rise of Temperature	....	....	....	26	0.91
Delayed Labour	}	....	....	235	8.2
Abnormal Presentation					
Retained Placenta	....	....	....	14	0.49
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	23	0.80
Premature Infant	....	....	....	31	1.1
"Sticky" Eyes	....	....	....	118	4.1

Medical Fees. During the year, 704 claims for payment were received from general medical practitioners, and the total amount paid on these claims was £904 13s. 6d., compared with 719 claims in 1932, when the total cost was £878 11s. 0d.

An analysis of the 1933 claims shows that :—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
704 claims were paid amounting to	....	....	....	904	13	6
34 were Municipal Midwives' cases (payment not recoverable)	36	12	0			
94 were in respect of "eye" cases in respect of which the Authority has decided no claim shall be made	82	10	0			
211 claims for relief from payment allowed—decision "not to press for payment"	300	16	6			
41 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed— relief granted	27	2	6			
				447	1	0
Amounts recoverable	£457	12	6			

Of the amount (£904 13s. 6d.) paid to Medical Practitioners, it will be seen that only 50 per cent. (£457 12s. 6d.) was recoverable from the patients. In 1932, 45 per cent., and in 1931, 50 per cent., was recoverable.

The amount recoverable this year is made up as follows :—

	£	s	d
41 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed	27	2	6
87 cases were assessed to pay the whole fee	139	16	0
237 cases in which no claim for relief from payment was received	290	14	0
	£457	12	6

During 1933, the total amount actually recovered from patients, in respect of Medical Fee claims, including those arising in previous years, was £338 18s. 9d. This compares with £242 collected in 1932.

Supervision of Midwives. 237 visits and re-visits were made by the Assistant Inspector of Midwives to the homes of the midwives, in order to inspect their registers and bags. There were also 124 special visits of enquiry to obtain information regarding cases of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia, Pemphigus and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 35 suspensions of midwives for the purpose of disinfection for the following reasons :—

Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Pemphigus	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Other Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

Suspension was withdrawn as soon as disinfection had been carried out, usually within two or three hours. In one case, owing to concurrent cases of Pemphigus, the midwife was suspended for 2 days. For nursing a case of Measles a midwife was suspended for 21 days.

Midwives were interviewed by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health on 19 occasions, including 15 instances for failure in their duties either to them or the child. It was decided that a warning would meet the circumstances in each case. In 4 instances midwives were requested to furnish particulars of maternal deaths occurring in their practice.

Maternal Deaths Notified by Midwives. Five maternal deaths and 1 death associated with pregnancy occurred in the practice of midwives, and were notified under the regulations of the Central Midwives' Board. Death was certified to have been due in 1 case to Pulmonary Embolism, in 3 cases to Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, and in 1 to Placenta Prævia. The associated death was due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

Infant Deaths Notified by Midwives. The number of deaths of infants occurring while a midwife was in attendance, and notified under the Central Midwives' Board's Rules, was 36, compared with 60 in 1932.

With regard to 2 cases, the deaths were reported to the Coroner as having taken place before the patients had been seen by a medical practitioner. Post-mortem examinations were made in 2 cases ; both the deaths were due to natural causes. A Post-mortem was made in one other case ; no inquest was held, the death being due to natural causes.

The causes of death of the remainder were as follows :—

Prematurity ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Inanition ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Atelectasis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Birth Injury ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Icterus Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Melæna Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Congenital Abnormalities	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
							—
							33
							—

Ante-natal examination had been made by the midwife in 20 cases, by the medical practitioner and midwife in 5 cases, and by medical practitioner, midwife and clinic medical officer in one case ; 2 patients attended the Municipal Maternity Centre only ; and 2 the Municipal Maternity Centre and private midwives ; 6 had had no ante-natal care. In 2 cases there was a twin pregnancy. In 15 cases the child was full term ; in 21 cases the birth was premature.

Compensation to Midwives. There were 2 claims during 1933 for payment to midwives because their patients had been referred from an ante-natal clinic to the Maternity Home for medical reasons. A fee of 5/- was paid in each case.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME AND INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

In addition to the accommodation for maternity cases and cots for infants, there are special wards provided for cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Venereal Disease in pregnant women.

The accommodation is as follows :—

Maternity Beds ....	....	....	....	....	....	60
Beds for Nursing Mothers	....	....	....	....	....	2
Isolation Beds ....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Cots for Infants suffering from Dietetic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	30
						—
						104
						—

The number of patients admitted to the Municipal Maternity Home each year continues to increase. Not only are patients admitted whose home conditions are unfavourable for confinement, but an increasing number of abnormal or complicated cases are sent in by medical practitioners in the City. There were 399 of these emergency admissions during the year.

Applications for admission to the Maternity Home were made at the Municipal Midwifery Centre, 14 Kingston Square.

All women who apply for admission to the Maternity Home, or for the services of the Municipal Midwife, attend a Corporation Clinic for ante-natal supervision.

During 1933, 1,146 cases were admitted, compared with 1,100 in 1932. There were 1,009 actual deliveries in the Home, 926 of these being conducted by midwives and 83 by doctors on the Maternity Home Staff. The corresponding numbers for 1932 were : deliveries 877—817 by midwives and 60 by doctors.

The assistance of the resident medical officers was sought in the following cases :—

Ante-Natal ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	243
During Labour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	101
After Labour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	508
For the Infant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	98
								<hr/>
								950
								<hr/>

One hundred and seventeen patients for whom medical assistance was obtained during the Ante-natal period required early induction of labour (surgical or medical) ; in 68 of these cases there was disproportion between the pelvis and foetal head.

Nineteen cases of Placenta Prævia occurred during the year ; 16 were treated by internal version and 3 were normal deliveries ; there were also 37 cases of Accidental Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, one of which proved fatal.

No case of puerperal fever occurred in the Home during the year.

There were 4 cases of pemphigus neonatorum ; none died.

Forty-eight cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified ; 4 died.

Fourteen infants developed ophthalmia neonatorum : a complete recovery was made in each case. One had corneal ulcers on admission. 34 other cases of inflammation of the eyes occurred, and all recovered.

The value of breast-feeding is emphasised during the time that the mother and baby are in hospital, but in 26 cases, owing either to illness of the mother or to suppression of the breast milk, the infant had to be fed artificially.

There were 23 maternal deaths in the Maternity Home during the year.

Forceps were applied in 28 cases.

Eight cases of venereal disease were treated in the Isolation Block.

There were 70 still-births.

Twenty-four infants died in the Maternity Home during the first 10 days of life, the causes being :—

Prematurity	17
Congenital Abnormalities	1
Birth Injuries	3
Atelectasis	2
Gastro-Enteritis	1
	—
	24
	—

Isolation Wards. These 6 wards, each one of which contains 2 beds and is self-contained, have proved to be of great value.

Cases of abortion, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, are admitted directly to these wards. As miscarriage is so frequently a cause of maternal death, it is felt that the specialised treatment given should decrease the mortality rate from this cause.

There were 221 admissions to these wards during the year, for the following reasons :—

Abortions	146
Puerperal Septicæmia	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	37
Mothers with Babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum....	2
Venereal Disease	8
Pneumonia	1
Phthisis and Pregnancy	1
Miscellaneous	15

Sixty-five operations were performed as follows :—

Exploration of Uterus for retained products of conception	51
Laparotomies	6
Mammary Abscess	3
Hysterectomy	1
Blood Transfusions....	2
Excision of Bartholin's Cyst in Pregnancy	1
Post-Colpotomy	1

Details of the work done at the Home during the year, set out in the form required by the Ministry of Health, will be found in Appendix 33 (pages 231 to 233).

Assessments of Payments. 1,269 applications for admission to the Maternity Home were received and granted during 1933.

The assessments for maintenance were as under :—

						<i>Assessments taken up.</i>	<i>Assessments not taken up.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
								1933	1932
Free	....	....	....	....	....	38	—	38	16
To pay	up to and including	19/11	per week			99	1	100	53
„	20/- and over but less than	39/11							
	per week	....	....	....	....	621	82	703	711
„	40/- and over but less than	59/11							
	per week	....	....	....	....	124	17	141	161
„	60/- and over per week	....	....	....	....	77	14	91	82
Public Assistance Cases	....	....	....	....	....	152	—	152	134
Cases of Venereal Disease	....	....	....	....	....	1	—	1	6
Cases from Outside Areas	....	....	....	....	....	29	14	43	51
						1141	128	1269	1214

Some of the reasons why the 128 assessments were not accepted were :— birth occurred prematurely at home ; patient changed her mind about going into the Home and made other arrangements ; “ had a miscarriage ” ; and “ fee too high.”

Patients who can pay £3 3s. a week are admitted without enquiry concerning their financial position. If they cannot pay this, they fill up a form and are assessed in accordance with a scale. The usual charge is from £1 to £2 a week. The patients are brought in by ambulance, and usually remain 14 days.

In cases where maternity benefit is payable, £2 5s. is charged for the 14 days maintenance as a minimum : when two maternity benefits are payable the minimum payment is 3 guineas.

The amount paid by patients during the year towards the cost of their maintenance at the Maternity Home, including balances from previous years, was £3,921, compared with £3,093 in 1932.

Infants' Hospital. The work of the Infants' Hospital is increasing, and the treatment of dietetic disorders in infants plays an important part in our Child Welfare Scheme.

Two hundred and twenty-three applications were received for admission to the Infants' Hospital, all of which were granted. The assessments for maintenance were as under :—

	Assessments—		Total—	
	taken up.	not taken up.	1933	1932
Free	6	—	6	2
To pay up to 2/6 per week	104	2	106	85
To pay 2/6 and under 5/- per week	12	1	13	14
„ 5/- and under 10/- per week	32	—	32	19
„ 10/- and over per week	18	1	19	10
Public Assistance Cases	43	—	43	40
Cases of Venereal Disease	1	—	1	—
Cases from Outside Areas	3	—	3	4
	219	4	223	174

The majority of the cases are sent in from the Infant Welfare Clinics, but occasionally a child is admitted on the recommendation of a medical practitioner.

Two hundred and thirty-three infants (including 14 in respect of whom applications had been received in 1932) were admitted for the following reasons :—

Marasmus	20
Prematurity	39
Mismanagement	13
Malnutrition	46
Rickets	9
Domestic Reasons	18
Respiratory Diseases	13
Congenital Abnormalities	2
Gastro Enteritis	42
Hydrocephalus	2
Ophthalmia	14
Septic Spots	7
Congenital Syphilis	1
Others	7

Of these, 176 were discharged in a satisfactory condition ; 32 died from the following causes :—

Gastro Enteritis	9
Respiratory Diseases	3
Prematurity	6
Marasmus	11
Septicæmia and Acute Tonsillitis	1
Infantile Convulsions	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis	1

and 25 were still in hospital at the end of the year.

The amount paid during the year in respect of Infants, towards the cost of their maintenance, including balances from previous years, was £251, compared with £244 during 1932.

Training School, Municipal Maternity Home. During the year 33 pupils commenced their training; 20 pupils who had completed their course entered for the Central Midwives' Board examination. Seventeen were successful, including 2 who failed at the first sitting and 1 who had twice been unsuccessful.

The Ministry of Health's grant was claimed in respect of 17 pupils who propose to practice midwifery or to become Health Visitors. The training of three of these grant-aided pupils was cancelled.

The amount of fees for training receivable in respect of each of the last 3 years is as under :—

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Paid by or on behalf of Pupils.</i>			<i>Government Grant.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1933-34	549	0	0	465	0	0	1014	0	0
1932-33	647	10	0	470	0	0	1117	10	0
1931-32	558	15	0	499	8	6	1058	3	6

Grants to Local Voluntary Associations. Financial assistance was given by the Corporation to the following local voluntary associations engaged in maternity and child welfare work :—

Hospital Provision	....	....	York Diocesan Home	....	....	£635
Day Nurseries	....	....	East Hull Nursery	}	....	£560*
			West Hull Nursery			

*Including £200 previously paid by the Corporation direct to these Associations.

Municipal Midwives. The staff consists of 3 certificated midwives and 3 pupil midwives. During 1933, all the free midwifery cases were attended by the Municipal Midwives.

Applications received for the services of a free midwife numbered 407, of which 380 were granted; the remaining 27 being outside the income scale, were not granted.

The Municipal Midwives attended 347 cases and conducted 316 deliveries. Thirty births occurred before the midwife arrived, and 1 patient was delivered by a doctor who was called in because of complications. Three cases developed

Puerperal Pyrexia ; a complete recovery was made in each case. Two mild cases of Pemphigus occurred. Medical aid was obtained for 6 cases of discharging eyes ; in each case the patient recovered without any impairment of vision.

No maternal death occurred in the practice of the Municipal Midwives.

There were 10 still-births, for 6 of which there was no apparent cause. Of the remainder, 2 were due to prematurity and 2 to twin pregnancy.

Medical aid was summoned for the following reasons :—

Ante-Natal—Hyperemesis	....	....	....	....	....	1
During Labour—Forceps : Delayed 2nd stage	....	....	....	....	....	1
Prolapsed Cord	....	....	....	....	....	1
Uterine inertia	....	....	....	....	....	1
						— 3
Post-Partum—Ruptured Perineum	....	....	....	....	....	2
Adherent Placenta	....	....	....	....	....	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	3
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	5
						—12
Infant—Congenital Deformities	....	....	....	....	....	2
Pemphigus	....	....	....	....	....	2
Discharging Eyes	....	....	....	....	....	6
Dangerous Feebleness	....	....	....	....	....	9
						—19
						—
						35
						—

Ante-Natal Care. Every effort is made to assist midwives to keep the Ante-natal records prescribed by the Central Midwives' Board. Midwives are encouraged to bring or send their cases to an Ante-Natal Clinic, and 380 patients referred by midwives were sent during 1933. Of these, 366 attended Kingston Square Clinic and 14 the East Hull Clinic.

Ante-Natal Clinic, Kingston Square. Ante-Natal Clinics were conducted on Wednesday and Thursday mornings at the Maternity Centre, Kingston Square, by Drs. Findlay, Griffith and Dow.

Wednesday : Fifty-two sessions were held during the year, with 981 attendances ; the first attendances numbered 463 and the re-attendances 518.

Thursday : Fifty-two sessions were held, with a total of 512 attendances, of which 251 were first attendances and 261 re-attendances.

The following figures show the work of the Clinic :—

Total No. of Attendances	1493
First Attendances	714
Re-attendances	779
Primiparae	324
Multiparae	1065
Not Pregnant	45
Post-Natal Attendances	59
No. referred to—	
Mill Street Clinic	32
Maternity Home Clinic	121
Dental Clinic	96
Private Doctor	18
Dispensaries	9
Hull Hospital for Women	13
Hull Royal Infirmary	7
X-Ray Clinic	8
Public Assistance Institution Hospitals	7

Ante-Natal Clinic, East Hull, etc. Dr. Alice Steven conducted an Ante-Natal Clinic each week at the East Hull Centre.

In all, 52 sessions were held, and there were 490 attendances, an average of 9·4 per session. Of these, 211 were first attendances, 14 being referred for examination and advice by midwives; the remaining 279 were re-attendances. Fifteen patients attended for post-natal examination. It was found necessary to refer 19 patients to their private practitioners, 8 to the Hull Royal Infirmary, 14 to the Corporation Clinic, Mill Street, and 51 for dental treatment.

At the Sutton Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, 20 attendances were made by ante-natal and post-natal cases; 4 were first attendances and 16 re-attendances.

Ante-Natal Clinic for Maternity Home and Municipal Midwives' Cases. Sessions are held at Kingston Square on 3 afternoons a week for the examination of patients who are to be admitted to the Maternity Home, or who are to be attended by the Municipal Midwives. The total attendances numbered 6,562 with 1,293 first visits, compared with 6,270 total attendances and 1,362 first visits in 1932.

The municipal midwives visit the homes of all these cases, and a total of 1,966 visits were paid to patients before confinement. These included 386 visits to investigate applications for the services of a Municipal Midwife, and 1,580 other ante-natal visits.

Summary of Ante-Natal Work. The number of patients seen at all the Ante-Natal Clinics was 2,222. The number of births, including 244 still-births, in the City was 5,984. The number of women seen at a Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic was therefore about 37 per cent., compared with 33 per cent. in 1932.

Amongst the 2,222 women who attended an Ante-Natal Clinic there were only 3 maternal deaths.

Post-Natal Clinic. All mothers treated in the Maternity Home, or by the Municipal midwives, were advised to attend the Post-Natal Clinic held twice monthly at the Maternity Centre, 14 Kingston Square. The Doctors from the Maternity Home attended each session. The following table shows the attendances :

			1st Attendances.	Re-attendances.	Total.
From the Maternity Home	....	....	303	132	435
„ Practice of the Municipal					
Midwives	....	....	120	37	157
„ Others	....	....	16	25	41
			—	—	—
			439	194	633
			—	—	—

The following defects were noted :—

Retroversion	....	....	....	....	....	57
Prolapse	....	....	....	....	....	49
Subinvolution of Uterus	....	....	....	....	....	21
Constipation	....	....	....	....	....	25
Anæmia and Debility	....	....	....	....	....	77
Vaginal discharge	....	....	....	....	....	35
Laceration of Cervix	....	....	....	....	....	53
Others	....	....	....	....	....	5
						—
Total	....	....	....	....	....	322
						—

In each case advice was given and the patient referred, if necessary, to her own doctor, or to hospital, for treatment.

Gynæcological Clinic. This Clinic was commenced at the Maternity Centre, Kingston Square, Hull, on the 3rd February, 1932.

The Clinic was held once a month on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Townend being in attendance. The following patients attended for advice :—

Gynæcological	....	First visits	....	....	....	35
		Re-visits	....	....	....	14
Birth Control	....	First visits	....	....	....	66
		Re-visits	....	....	....	77
		Unsuitable cases	....	....	....	4

Fifty-eight new applications and 2 renewals for the supply of accessories were received : all were granted.

Maternity Bags. Twenty maternity bags, containing the bed-linen and clothing necessary for use during confinement, are stored at the Maternity Centre and lent to necessitous mothers. During the year the bags were lent to 33 mothers for periods of 2 to 3 weeks.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits. The Maternity and Children Sub-Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, have obtained a number of sterilised outfits. Practising midwives may obtain them on application to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, at the Guildhall, at the cost price, 5/9 each, and they are asked to recommend them for the use of those patients who have difficulty in obtaining a proper supply of sterilised material. The Municipal Midwives who attend cases in the poorest homes in the City may use a sterilised outfit whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the patient ; 12 sterilised outfits were so used during the year by Municipal Midwives.

Provision of Dentures. The scheme for the provision of dentures for expectant and nursing mothers has been continued. A few of the mothers do not appreciate the importance of skilled attention to the teeth during pregnancy, with the result that they fail to keep appointments made for them with the dentist. Fortunately, an ever-increasing number of mothers do realize the importance of dental care, not only for themselves but also for their babies, and the department is encouraged to maintain the facilities provided.

Extractions are done by one of the Dental Officers attached to the School Medical Department, and dentures are fitted and provided by members of the panel of practising dentists in the City who have agreed to co-operate in the scheme.

Up to the end of the year, there were 252 applications for Dentures, compared with 330 during 1932, and 218 during 1931. Twenty were refused because of failure to attend for dental treatment ; 4 patients did not wish to continue treatment, 73 did not proceed with their applications, and 1 left the City.

In 1933, the number of dentures supplied was 154, at an average cost of £4 19s. 1d., compared with 197 supplied in 1932, at an average cost of £5 3s. 10d. and 145 in 1931, at an average cost of £4 18s. 5d. The average assessment was £1 7s. 9d., compared with £1 11s. 7d. in 1932, and £1 9s. 2d. in 1931. During the year under review, the total amount recovered from applicants in respect of dentures, including those arising in previous years, was £297 9s. 9d., as against £277 in 1932, and £160 in 1931.

Home Helps. For the seventh year, the scheme for the provision of Home Helps has worked very satisfactorily. Four hundred and seventy-two applications were received and granted during the year, compared with 508 in 1932, and 381 in 1931.

The following table gives an analysis of the applications for 1933, and shows the assessments made, the applications cancelled, and those proceeded with:—

<i>Applications</i>		<i>Stated could not afford to pay the assessment.</i>	<i>Made other arrange- ments.</i>	<i>Proceeded with.</i>	
<i>Assessed to pay</i>	<i>No.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent. of Total applications.</i>
1/- a day	326	7	67	252	54.2
2/- a day	73	6	27	40	8.6
3/- a day	40	9	22	9	1.9
5/- a day	15	10	5	—	—
5/6 a day	11	7	4	—	—
Total applications	465	39	125	301	64.7

The above figures include 9 instances where a Home Help was applied for in cases other than maternity: 6 applicants proceeded with the arrangements.

During the year, 301 cases were attended by 40 Home Helps.

The Home Helps, under the supervision of the Health Visitors, have carried out their work in a highly satisfactory manner. Doctors and midwives have drawn the attention of their patients to the facilities provided.

The usual period for which a Home Help's services are granted is 14 days, and it is only where there is an urgent medical reason that the time is extended beyond that period. In the 33 instances where extensions were allowed, medical certificates were furnished.

In the 38 cases with periods varying from 7 to 13 days, the mothers were able to manage without further assistance, and the Home Helps' services were terminated.

The majority were cases of normal confinement where the mother had no friend or relative to assist her, or could not go into the Maternity Home because of the number of children to be looked after at home.

The gross cost to the Corporation of the 301 cases was £1,208 7s., compared with 341 cases during 1932 at a cost of £1,328 16s.

During 1933, the total amounts recovered in respect of Home Helps, including those outstanding from previous years, was £230 14s. 9d., compared with £245 during 1932.

Registration of Nursing Homes. The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, came into force on July 1st, 1928. The model Bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health were adopted from that date.

There are 20 homes on the register, including 2 approved during the year. One has been unoccupied throughout the year.

Every Nursing Home was inspected by a Sanitary Inspector during the year, and 15 inspections were made by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

During the year, 364 births occurred in registered private Maternity Homes ; 356 of these were live births, and the remaining 8 were still-births. No maternal death occurred.

Puerperal Fever. Eight cases of Puerperal Fever were notified in 1933 ; 13 in 1932, and 22 in 1931.

Of these 8 notified cases, 3 died ; of the 5 remaining cases, 3 were treated in the Municipal Maternity Home and 2 at home. A Jubilee District Nurse attended one of the patients.

An analysis of the cases is shown in the following table :—

	<i>Total No.</i>						<i>Fatal.</i>
Normal	5	2
Forceps	3	1

Supplies of Anti-streptococcal serum are available at the Municipal Maternity Home for issue to general medical practitioners for emergency cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Sixty cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during 1933 ; of these, 5 proved fatal, the causes of death being Septicæmia following Abortion, 2 ; Pulmonary Embolism, 1 ; Pneumonia, 1, and Cardiac Failure following Post Partum Hæmorrhage, 1.

The causes of the rise in temperature in the remaining 55 cases were :—

Infection of the Genital Organs	....	....	....	....	....	28
Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	11
Mastitis	....	....	....	....	....	6
Other Causes	....	....	....	....	....	10
						—
						55
						—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. During 1933, 131 cases of discharging eyes were reported by midwives ; of these only 40 were notified as Ophthalmia by the medical practitioners called to attend them. Of the 131 cases reported by midwives, 40 occurred in primiparæ and 91 in multiparæ. A history of vaginal discharge was given in 21 cases ; 17 of these were multiparæ and 4 primiparæ. Collosol Argentum is supplied free of charge to midwives for prophylactic use.

The following summary shows the agency through which treatment was given in connection with the 40 notified cases :—

Treated at home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
„ Public Assistance Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ Victoria Children's Hospital (Out-patient)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ Infants Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14

Of the 40 notified cases, there was a history of maternal discharge in 9 ; previous children had been affected in 6 other cases.

The dates of onset in the 131 cases of the disease were :—

Day	....	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Later
No.	....	9	10	16	10	9	7	9	13	8	20	20

NOTIFICATIONS.

Year.	Number.	Per 1,000 births.
1929	.... 37	.... 6.1
1930	.... 37	.... 5.9
1931	.... 26	.... 4.3
1932	.... 31	.... 5.1
1933	.... 40	.... 7.0

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Ante-natal Clinics and the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre. Early treatment for cases of Gonorrhœa in expectant mothers is thus secured, and the incidence and severity of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are reduced. It is now a rare occurrence to see a child blinded by Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Pemphigus Neonatorum. This disease is compulsorily notifiable in the City. During 1933, 35 cases were reported to the Medical Officer of Health. The disease was of the mild type in all cases. Four cases occurred before the 7th day, 20 between the 7th and 10th days, and 11 after the 10th day.

The maternal health was good in 27 cases, fair in 5, and poor in 3 cases. The Jubilee District Nurses attended mother and child in 14 cases. The midwife in attendance upon each case of Pemphigus Neonatorum was sent to the Municipal Disinfecting Station for a disinfectant bath, and for the disinfection of her maternity bag and appliances. Two cases occurred in the practice of the Municipal Midwives, and 4 in the Maternity Home.

Infantile Diarrhœa. There were 75 deaths among children under the age of 5 years in 1933, compared with 67 in 1932. Of the deaths in 1933, 67 occurred in children under 12 months, 6 between 1 and 2 years of age, and 2 between the ages of 2 and 5 years. All the cases were investigated by Health Visitors.

It was found that the diets were :—

Breast feeding entirely	....	....	....	....	....	11
Partially Breast fed	....	....	....	....	....	4
Dried milk	....	....	....	....	....	17
Tinned milk	....	....	....	....	....	7
Cows' milk	....	....	....	....	....	25
Mixed	....	....	....	....	....	11
						—
						75
						—

In 41 cases the child had never attended a clinic ; in 20 cases, irregular attendances had been made, and in 14 cases the child had attended regularly.

On analysing the cases which had attended an Infant Welfare Centre regularly, it was found that the disease occurred in children who had been quite healthy. In 3 cases it followed Pneumonia ; it was associated with Marasmus in 2 others, and occurred in delicate babies in 6 other cases.

Still-Births. The number of still-births registered during the year was 244, including 70 at the Municipal Maternity Home. The 244 still-births represent a rate of 42·5 per thousand registered live births. Twenty-eight of the still-births were notified by doctors, 93 by midwives, 70 from the Municipal Maternity Home, and 53 by the Registrars of Births and Deaths. In 87 cases a doctor only attended the confinement, in 54 a doctor and a midwife, and in 102 a midwife only. As there was no one present at the birth in the remaining case, it was reported to the Coroner. In 128 cases the foetus had arrived at full-term ; in 63 the birth was premature, and in 53 cases no particulars could be obtained.

Infantile Mortality. Four hundred and forty deaths of infants occurred under one year of age. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 76·6 per 1,000 births, compared with 67·7 in 1932, and 80·9 in 1931.

The chief causes of infantile mortality during the year were: Prematurity, 115; Pneumonia, 91; and Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 67. There were 11 deaths from Measles.

Seventy-one infants died on the day they were born; 125 (28 per cent. of the total mortality under one year) died before they were a week old; and 177 (40 per cent. of all the deaths under one year) occurred in infants under the age of one month.

The 177 neo-natal deaths are an indication of unfavourable ante-natal conditions.

The neo-natal mortality—that is, the death-rate under one month of age per 1,000 births—was 30·8, compared with 30·3 in 1932, and 32·3 in 1931.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births for the last ten years, and for 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of deaths. under one year of age.</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 births.</i>
1883	1111	.... 183
1893	1464	.... 205
1903	1268	.... 163
1913	1025	.... 130
1923	564	.... 82
1924	579	.... 86
1925	603	.... 93
1926	522	.... 82
1927	509	.... 82
1928	481	.... 79
1929	634	.... 104
1930	434	.... 69
1931	489	.... 81
1932	414	.... 68
1933	440	.... 77

For full particulars of the deaths of infants *see* Appendix 36, page 236.

Child Mortality. During 1933, there were 228 deaths of children between the ages of one and five years, compared with 212 in 1932, and 313 in 1931.

The principal causes of child mortality for each of the past 5 years are as under :—

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Pneumonia	79	12	17	14	41
Whooping Cough	4	24	14	7	51
Diphtheria	44	52	36	24	19
Measles	25	3	51	69	43
Tuberculosis (all forms)	19	17	26	25	21

Notification of Birth Acts. The live births notified by midwives numbered 2,905, and by doctors, parents and others, 1,024. These figures do not include the 1,009 births which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home. The number of births not notified was approximately 800.

Health Visitors. During the year, the Health Visitors continued to carry out their many and varied duties in an efficient manner, and the scope of their work is reflected in the attendance of children at the Child Welfare centres. The percentage of children up to 5 years of age who have attended a clinic at least once in each Health Visitor's district is :—

	1933	1932
District No. 1	41·0	31·0
2	31·0	33·7
3	36·0	35·3
4	37·0	38·8
5	32·6	31·0
6	33·3	33·1
7	36·1	32·4
8	39·0	30·8
9	26·9	24·2
10	22·0	21·2
11	30·0	31·8
12	29·9	29·5
13	24·4	25·9
14	41·0	46·9
15	50·0	46·7
16	44·4	43·0
17	36·0	31·5
18	47·2	48·0
19	39·0	41·1
20	23·0	34·0
21	52·3	27·3
22	35·8	36·0
23	40·0	39·6
Average	36·8	34·5

The number of children removed from Hull and notified to other authorities was 183.

The total number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year was 95,333 : the number of clinic sessions attended by them was 4,646. For details of the visits see Appendix 37 (pages 237 to 239).

Training of Health Visitors. The scheme for the training of Health Visitors was continued, 8 Probationer Health Visitors taking up their duties in the Health Department in April, 1933. The Course of Instruction for the Health Visitors' Certificate arranged by the Council of the University College of Hull, commenced on April 1st. Students attended the University College for 60 lectures and 20 tutorials during 3 academic terms ; they received, in addition, special lectures and demonstrations by members of the Public Health Department staff each week, and were given a wide practical experience of all branches of Public Health work in the School Medical, Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments. Six were successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate, a special examination being held in the Technical College, Hull, in March, 1934.

Infant Life Protection Visitors. Miss Harrison continued to act as Infant Life Protection Visitor for the area formerly administered by the Hull Board of Guardians, and Miss Shrewsbury, Health Visitor, for that part of Hull previously within the area of the Sculcoates Board of Guardians.

During the year, 832 visits were paid to foster children, 60 being first visits, and 772 re-visits.

The following notices were dealt with :—

Reception of nurse-child	....	....	....	....	....	51
Change of address	....	....	....	....	....	24
Returned to parent	....	....	....	....	....	22
Removal to another area	....	....	....	....	....	3

Three children were adopted under the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. At the end of the year there were 74 children on the Register.

Child Welfare Clinics. As in previous years, the full-time medical officers in the service of the Corporation have been assisted in the conduct of Child Welfare Clinics by Drs. Jackson, Gibson and Redfern.

Lists of Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics were, by the kind permission of the Postmaster, exhibited in the Post Offices during the year.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

The following table summarises the work done at the Child Welfare Clinics during the year :—

No. of Sessions	East Hull Clinic.	West Hull Clinic.	Queen's Hall Clinic.	King's Hall Clinic.	Dairy-coates Clinic.	Mar-fleet Clinic.	New-land Clinic.	Sutton Clinic.	Albert Avenue Clinic.	North Hull Clinic.	Total 1932.	Total 1931.
...	201	254	174	185	103	52	52	26	103	31	1201	1191
Children under 1 year—New Cases	663	668	365	486	349	126	210	31	272	119	3495	3432
Re-attendances ...	7752	7967	4599	5866	3909	1856	2718	406	4298	1194	38593	35928
Children over 1 year—New Cases	211	174	48	62	124	62	59	6	64	68	856	1003
Re-attendances ...	4162	3907	2800	2506	2304	1374	1679	762	2551	810	22118	21480
Children between 2 and 5 years—												
New Cases ...	101	136	24†	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	322	441
Re-attendances ...	1315	1675	390	1248	—	—	—	—	—	—	4628	5324
Total attendances	14204	14527	8226	10229	6686	3418	4666	1205	7185	2191	72537	68083
Mothers who received advice—												
(a) about themselves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	13
(b) about their children	1615	2900	2111	1451	626	19	230	—	144	249	9345	8861
Cases referred for Private or Hospital Treatment	46	80	126	130	62	19	40	1	60	13	577	610
Doctor's Sessions	201	202	126	151	103	52	52	26	51	31	995	1013
Weighing Sessions	—	52	48	34	—	—	—	—	52	—	186	178
Average attendance, Doctor's Session	83.6*	69.0*	60.7*	82.7*	64.9	65.7	89.7	46.3	69.7	70.7	—	—
" " Weighing Session	—	43.7	34.1	18.8†	—	—	—	—	60.7	—	—	—
Cases seen by the Doctor	6564	6696	3479	4456	3304	1608	2004	612	2104	1122	31949	32124

* Excluding Toddlers' Sessions.

† Weighing Session ceased at end of September.

‡ Toddlers' Session " " " June.

The total attendances at the clinics increased from 70,827 in 1932 to 72,537 in 1933.

There were 31,949 medical consultations in 1933, compared with 31,804 in 1932 ; the number of doctors' sessions was 995 in 1933, and 997 in 1932.

During 1933, 577 children were referred from the clinics for private or hospital treatment.

Talks to Mothers. Short talks were given by the Health Visitors at the following Infant Welfare Clinics :—

West Hull, 241 ; East Hull, 201 ; King's Hall, 56 ; Queen's Hall, 98 ; Dairycoates, 73 ; Marfleet, 15 ; Newland, 48 ; Sutton, 26 ; Lees Walk, 44, and North Hull, 29, making a total of 831.

Amongst the subjects discussed were :—

" Infectious Diseases."

" Diarrhœa."

" General Hygiene."

" Constipation."

" Breast Feeding."

" Fireguards."

" Schick Testing."

" Ante-natal Care."

Voluntary Workers at Clinics. Voluntary workers continue to do valuable work at the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics, attending both morning and afternoon sessions, in order to help in the general work of the Clinics.

The Chairman of the Committee of the voluntary workers is Mrs. Lawton. Meetings are held quarterly. Our thanks are due to the ladies who give so much of their time, and it is hoped that further volunteers will be forthcoming to assist in the increasing work of the Clinics.

Welfare of Toddlers. Measures for the improvement of the health of the pre-school child in Hull were continued. The 4 Clinics for Toddlers held at King's Hall ; the West Hull Clinic, Coltman Street, and the East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street, were well attended. The session held at Queen's Hall was closed in June, as the numbers had fallen to such an extent that the need for the Clinic no longer existed, owing to the removals from this area to the new housing estates. The

number of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years seen at these Clinics was 3,507, and the attendances numbered 4,950. If any physical defect was found at the medical examination, advice was given as to the best method of obtaining the necessary treatment, and many cases were referred to the School Clinic for dental treatment, and for the treatment of minor ailments. Routine visits were paid to the homes of these children by Health Visitors, and free milk and nutritives were granted to necessitous children certified by the Clinic Medical Officer as requiring them.

Toddlers' Dining Centres. Dinners have continued to be provided for necessitous children between the ages of 2 and 5 years at

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.

West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street.

King's Hall Clinic, Fountain Road.

Queen's Hall Clinic, Alfred Gelder Street.

Dinners were provided at the West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street, until the end of November, when the accommodation was found to be inadequate and this centre was transferred to the Methodist Church, Chalmley Street.

Two thousand and sixty-one applications were granted during 1933, compared with 805 in 1932.

During 1933, 44,034 dinners were served, compared with 17,243 in 1932. The increase in 1933 is due to the new arrangement whereby toddlers' dinners are served at the same centres and at the same time as those for mothers.

Interavailability of Clinics. Children under 5 years of age who are suffering from Squint, Dental Caries, or minor ailments, are referred to the School Medical Department for treatment.

The following figures supplied by the School Medical Officer show the numbers of cases so referred :—

	Cases.	Attendances.
Minor ailments	964	2,919
X-Ray Examinations	3	10
Aural Affections	60	129
Rheumatism and Heart Affections....	12	16

East Hull Clinic—Ophthalmic Clinic. During the year, 115 children under 5 years of age suffering from squint made 182 attendances at the Clinic. Glasses were prescribed in 72 cases, and in 58 of these the financial circumstances were such that the spectacles were supplied free, at a total cost to the Corporation of £7 12s. 2d.

Dental Clinic. The following table summarises the dental treatment given to children under 5 years of age, and to expectant and nursing mothers :—

	<i>Children under 5 years.</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers.</i>
Number dealt with	529	505
Attendances	709	2193
Extractions—(1) Temporary Teeth	1064	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	3847
Fillings—(1) Temporary Teeth	5	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	126
Other operations	181	183
Administration of General Anæsthetics	232	410

Orthopaedic Clinics. All orthopaedic cases referred by the Department were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeons appointed by the School Medical Department, or by the Orthopaedic Surgeon appointed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Central School Orthopaedic Centre. During the year, 67 new cases were seen, and the following table summarises the work done by the Orthopaedic Surgeons at this Clinic.

	CASES SENT BY		
	M. & C.W. Dept.	Tuberculosis Dept.	Other Branches of Health Dept.
<i>Deformities—</i>			
Rickets	15	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	2
Infantile Paralysis	12	—	2
Other Forms	25	1	1
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>			
Spine	—	2	—
Hip	—	3	1
Other Bones and Joints	—	3	—
Totals	52	9	6
<i>Treatments Given—</i>			
Massage	237	67	—
Electrical	1	3	5
Remedial Exercises	237	67	8
Other	35	1	2
Totals	510	138	15
The number of inspections of all cases was 270, and the total number of treatments given was 658.			

East Hull Orthopaedic Clinic. Inspection Clinics held by the Orthopaedic Surgeons were attended by 394 cases, as shown in the following table :—

	GENERAL HEALTH.		EDUCATION—SECONDARY.		EDUCATION—ELEMENTARY.		TUBERCULOSIS.		PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.		MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.		TOTAL ATTENDANCES.		
	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	1933	1932	1931
<i>Deformities—</i>															
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	9	11	18
Spinal Curvature Infantile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Paralysis	—	—	—	—	7	54	—	—	—	—	6	14	81	55	102
Other Forms	—	2	2	2	36	119	—	—	—	3	35	76	275	214	270
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>															
Spine	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	9	11	3
Other Bones and Joints... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	—	—	—	—	15	6	7
TOTAL	—	2	2	2	43	183	4	14	—	3	45	96	394	297	400

The following table shows the attendances for treatment made by children during the year :—

MASSAGE.								ELECTRICAL.							
FIRST.				OTHER.				FIRST.				OTHER.			
E.	T.B.	*M.&CW	*G.H.	E.	T.B.	M.&CW	G.H.	E.	T.B.	M.&CW	G.H.	E.	T.B.	M.&CW	G.H.
14	—	13	1	2235	—	582	2	3	—	5	—	1548	—	398	—

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.								OTHER.							
FIRST.				OTHER.				FIRST.				OTHER.			
E.	T.B.	M.&CW	G.H.	E.	T.B.	M.&CW	G.H.	E.	T.B.	M.&CW	G.H.	E.	T.B.	M.&CW	G.H.
37	—	13	1	2730	—	582	2	2	—	2	—	102	—	62	1

TOTAL ATTENDANCES.

FIRST.				OTHER.			
E.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	G.H.	E.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	G.H.
56	—	33	2	6615	—	1624	5

Grand Total, 8,335.

*E signifies cases from Elementary Education Department.

*T.B. " " Tuberculosis Department.

*M. & C.W. signifies cases from Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

*G.H. " " " Other Branches of the Health Department.

In-Patient Treatment for Orthopaedic Cases. No cases were sent for treatment to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1933.

Supply of Splints. Children are provided with splints when ordered by the Orthopaedic Surgeon. Plaster splints were made at the Park Avenue Special School, and others were ordered from manufacturers of surgical apparatus. The

necessity for the payments for splints, other than plaster splints, did not arise during 1933, as the local organiser of the Hull Guild of Brave Poor Things made arrangements for those appliances ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeon to be supplied at once and paid for by weekly payments. In some cases splints were provided by voluntary organisations, such as the Poor Bairns' Fund, and, in others, part of the cost of the appliances was paid by the Guild of Brave Poor Things.

Subsidiary Massage Clinic, 69 Collman Street. The work of this centre is for the treatment of children under 5 years of age living too far from the main orthopædic centres. There are 2 sessions per week.

The total number of attendances during the year was 943. The treatments given were :—

Massage	....	....	....	943
Muscle Re-education	....	....	....	913
Electrical	....	....	....	563
Other	....	....	....	76
Total				2495

X-Ray Department—East Hull Clinic. The work of this department is increasing rapidly. There were 128 cases referred by the School Medical Department, 883 by the Tuberculosis Department, 1 by the Public Assistance Department, and 135 by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, making a total of 1,147 cases in all. The radiologists were Dr. Bannen and Dr. Hermon, who attended for 51 sessions.

Convalescent Home Treatment. Provision has been made by the Corporation for mothers, in certain cases, to have convalescent home treatment after difficult confinements or prolonged nursing. In the year under review, 12 mothers and 11 babies were sent to the Yorkshire Convalescent Home for Mothers and Babies, Withernsea. On the recommendation of the medical officers at the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics, 8 mothers and their babies and 3 mothers without their babies, were sent to this Home for two weeks by the Local Committee of the Institution.

Christmas Entertainments for Clinic Mothers. In January, under arrangements made by the Voluntary Workers, the "Tec's Concert Party" gave four excellent entertainments at the principal centres. Each concert was attended by over 200 mothers, who thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment and the refreshments provided. The attendance of members of the Committee at these entertainments was much appreciated.

The Municipal Light Clinics—Lamps. The three types of lamp in use are the Tungsten Arc, Mercury Vapour and Carbon Arc. An infra-red ray lamp is used at East Hull Clinic, in conjunction with the Mercury Vapour lamp. Treatment by all lamps remains as described in previous reports.

The following table shows the work of the Clinics :—

		<i>Lamps.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
1933	....	{ 3 West Hull 3 East Hull	304	876	12779
1932	....	{ 3 West Hull 3 East Hull	306	829	12291
1931	....	{ 3 West Hull 3 East Hull	306	781	11003

The majority of the cases treated were children under school age suffering from Rickets or Malnutrition: 29 school children, the majority of whom were suffering from debility following operations or illnesses, completed treatment during the year, making a total of 408 attendances. Cases of Lupus continued to improve slowly; both local and general treatments are given by the Mercury Vapour Lamp.

LIGHT CLINIC STATISTICS.

	WEST HULL.			EAST HULL.		TOTAL.
	Tungsten Arc.	Mercury Vapour.	Carbon Arc.	Mercury Vapour.†	Carbon Arc.	
No. of Patients beginning during year	169	185	166	36	320	876
„ Repeat courses „ „	29	36	68	3	51	187
„ courses of treatment „ „	236	276	261	54	413	1240
„ Patients transferred to other lamps	1	3	—	—	3	7
„ „ transferred from other lamps	—	1	—	3	2	6
„ „ discharged	133	163	183	20	230	729
„ „ treatments cancelled	49	54	46	18	86	253
„ „ receiving treatment on Jan. 1, 1933	38	54	27	12	42	173
„ „ receiving treatment on Dec. 31, 1933	22	56	32	16	60	186
Total attendances for 1933	1810	3875	2477	1104	3513	12779
Attendances—Maternity and Child Welfare	1810	2046	2477	162	3171	9666
School Clinic	—	280	—	79	49	408
Tuberculosis Clinic	—	1534	—	823	293	2650
Others	—	15	—	40	—	55
Others—Adults	—	10	—	—	—	10
School Age	—	5	—	40	—	45
Infants	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Sessions	100	202	100	102	102	606

†The Infra Red Ray Lamp was used with the Mercury Vapour Lamp in suitable cases.

TUNGSTEN ARC. WEST HULL.

No. of cases treated, with results.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	46	55	2	—	30	133
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	7	14	1	—	8	30
Debility	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Anæmia	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cervical Adenitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of the Skin....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Total	—	56	73	4	—	39	172

Patients still under treatment not included.

MERCURY VAPOUR. WEST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	43	53	1	—	31	128
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	4	7	—	—	2	13
Debility	1	8	13	—	—	6	28
Anæmia	—	3	1	—	—	1	5
Cervical Adenitis	2	6	8	4	—	4	24
Surgical Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	—	6	7
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Diseases of Skin	2	2	2	—	—	1	7
Others	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Total	5	68	85	5	—	54	217

Patients still under treatment not included.

CARBON ARC. WEST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	2	65	44	—	—	30	141
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	18	13	1	—	9	41
Debility	4	25	8	—	—	5	42
Anæmia	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Cervical Adenitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	3	1	1	—	—	5
Total	6	111	67	2	—	46	232

Patients still under treatment not included.

MERCURY VAPOUR. EAST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	2	2	—	—	1	5
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Debility	—	1	—	—	—	4	5
Diseases of Skin	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
Surgical Tuberculosis	6	—	—	—	—	10	16
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	2	2	—	—	2	6
Total	8	7	4	1	—	18	38

Patients still under treatment not included.

CARBON ARC. EAST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	45	85	3	—	43	176
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	6	17	—	—	16	39
Debility	—	9	31	—	—	19	59
Anæmia	—	5	13	—	—	4	22
Cervical Adenitis	—	3	4	—	—	1	8
T.B. Adenitis	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	2	—	—	2	4
Others	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
Total	3	69	155	3	—	86	316

Patients still under treatment not included.

Corporation Clinic, Mill Street. Two sessions a week are held at the Corporation Clinic for the treatment of Venereal Diseases in women and children, patients being referred to this Clinic by the Medical Officers of the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Centres, and also by general medical practitioners.

It is hoped that by instituting treatment for cases of Gonorrhœa and of Syphilis in pregnant women, the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Congenital Syphilis will decrease: 1,917 attendances were made by 221 patients during the year, compared with 1,478 attendances by 192 patients during 1932, and 1,869 attendances by 196 patients in 1931.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases treated :—

	1933	1932	1931
Syphilis	27	27	41
Gonorrhœa	49	80	39
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	13	18	8
Congenital Syphilis	15	17	29
Observation	117*	50*	79*
	<hr/> 221	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 196

*Although Gonorrhœa was suspected in these cases the organism was not found.

Pregnant women in attendance at this Clinic are admitted to the Isolation Block of the Maternity Home when necessary.

Dining Centres and Work of Dining Superintendents. Dinners, provided by the Municipal Restaurants Department, were served to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers at the four centres each week-day throughout the year. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four applications were granted during 1933, compared with 3,063 in 1932.

There is no doubt the Dining Centres are serving a very great need in helping towards the reduction of Maternal Morbidity.

The dietary is liberal and nourishing, and is approved by the Medical Officer of Health ; the cost is 5d. per meal.

The following return shows the total number of dinners served at the respective centres :—

	No. served.	Average served per day.
King's Hall	11,833	39
East Hull	17,439	57
West Hull	15,858	52
Queen's Hall	16,351	53
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1933	61,481	201
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1932	65,670	214
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1931	42,377	139
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Dining Superintendents serve the dinners and investigate applications for free meals. They paid 172 visits and 436 re-visits to expectant mothers, and 240 first visits and 797 re-visits to nursing mothers. During the year they also attended 270 sessions at Infants' Welfare Clinics, 202 sessions at the Light Clinic, and two sessions at the Ante-Natal Clinic. Visits were paid to cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox and Mumps on 812 occasions.

Supply of Milk and Nutritives. Supplies of Dried Milks and/or Nutritives are issued at cost price to women who can afford to pay, and free when they cannot afford to pay even cost price.

The increase in the number of applications was no doubt due to the present economic distress.

The number of applications, renewable monthly, received for the free supply of milk and/or nutritives, was 9,753 (of these, 1,512 were 1st applications). Ninety-nine were not granted, as the income was above the scale. The number of applications dealt with in 1932 was 9,517, compared with 6,043 in 1931.

The total value of the free issues during the calendar year was £2,662, compared with £2,871 in 1932, and £2,792 in 1931.

Receipts from sales at cost price totalled £3,254, compared with £3,547 in 1932. The total number of issues was 109,987 in 1933, and 116,939 in 1932.

Particulars will be found in Appendix 38 (page 240).

Provision of Fireguards. In order to prevent deaths from burns and scalds, resulting from the absence of a fireguard, arrangements are in operation whereby fireguards may be purchased at a cost of 5s. 9d. and supplied to necessitous families, payment being made by instalments. A deposit of 9d. is usually made, and the balance is payable by weekly payments of 6d.

During the year, 242 applications were received, as against 268 in 1932; 188 fireguards were supplied in 1933, and 195 in 1932.

The gross cost of the fireguards supplied in 1933 was £55 1s., compared with £56 13s. 3d. during 1932. The remaining applications were being dealt with at the end of the year.

During 1933, the total amount recovered in respect of fireguards, including those supplied in previous years, was £47 8s. 4d., compared with £44 during 1932.

There were 8 fatal cases of burns or scalds in children (under the age of five years) in the course of the year.

A notice, drawing the attention of parents of young children to their obligations with regard to the provision of fireguards, is placed in each Infant Welfare Clinic.

Free or Assisted Services. The use made of the various free or assisted services provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is exemplified in the following summary of applications received during the year :—

<i>Service applied for.</i>	<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Not taken up.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
			1933	1932
Maternity Home	1,141	128	1,269	1,214
Infants' Hospital	219	4	223	174
Free Midwife	380	27	407	420
Home Helps	465	—	465	508
Milk and/or Nutritives	9,654	99	9,753	9,517
Dinners (Mothers)	2,794	31	2,825	3,084
Dinners (Toddlers)	2,061	9	2,070	897
Medical Fees	252	87	339	365
Splints	—	—	—	—
Dentures	232	20	252	330
Spectacles	55	5	60	77
Fireguards	242	—	242	268
Convalescent Home	12	5	17	7
Gynæcology	60	—	60	15
	1933	415	17,982	—
	1932	493	—	16,786

Home Nursing. The nurses of the Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association continue to visit cases recommended by the Health Department, and give valuable assistance in nursing patients in their own homes. In the event of a case of Pemphigus or Puerperal Pyrexia occurring in the practice of a midwife, the midwife leaves the case, and arrangements are made for the mother and child to be attended by the District Nurse.

During the year, 2,644 visits were paid to 229 cases. In addition, 92 visits were paid to the 5 cases which had not completed treatment at the end of 1932.

Treatment in another case had not been completed at the end of the year. This compares with 1,900 visits to 192 cases in 1932, and 1,461 visits to 174 cases in 1931. The cases dealt with in 1933 are analysed below :—

	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Removed to Hosp.	No. of Visits.
Pemphigus or Suspected Pemphigus	26	23	1	2	321
Inflammation of Eyes	29	26	—	3	581
Threadworms	67†	65	—	—	515
Rise of Temperature (Puerperal)	13*	9	—	3	192
Vaginal Discharge	39†	37	—	—	475
Pelvic Inflammation	35†	33	—	—	297
Infection in Home (confinement)	10	8	1	1	61
Other	10	8	—	2	202
	229	209	2	11	2,644

*One refused treatment.

† Two in each case refused treatment.

Day Nurseries. The West Hull Day Nursery at 95 Coltman Street, and the East Hull Day Nursery at Moscow House, Holderness Road, continue to look after pre-school children whose mothers go to work each day. The charge is sixpence per day and fourpence each half-day, but this does not cover all expenses. The Corporation make a contribution of £260 per annum to the West Hull Nursery, and £300 per annum to the East Hull Nursery, and the deficit is defrayed by voluntary contributions.

The attendances during the year were :—

			<i>West Hull.</i>		<i>East Hull.</i>
Whole day ....	....	....	2,728	....	4,258
Half day ....	....	....	93	....	388
			<u>2,821</u>		<u>4,646</u>

Co-ordination of Work with other Institutions and Departments. The clinic cards and health visitors' records of children reaching the age of 5 years are sent to the School Medical Department each month, in order that a medical history of the children shall be available for routine inspection purposes.

Inspectors of the Hull Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children visited 30 cases reported by the Department. Eleven of the children were suffering from Rickets, 4 needed medical treatment, 8 required supervision, 4 were suffering from malnutrition, and 3 from neglect. Of these, the children in 3 families were twice referred to the Society.

The Hull Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children co-operated with the Department in obtaining the treatment required in 2 cases.

The "Mother Humber" Fund granted extra nourishment or coal to 14 cases which were referred for help by the Department.

Children requiring splints were referred to the Guild of Brave Poor Things. The Guild undertake the care of all cripples in the City, and have organised a scheme for the provision of splints ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeons at the various clinics. This work is efficiently done, and is proving of inestimable benefit to the crippled poor of the City.

Our thanks are due to all the voluntary societies which help the work of the Department.

Care of Illegitimate Children. The York Diocesan Maternity Home, Linnæus Street, was opened in January, 1915, for young unmarried mothers under 25 years of age, of previous good character, for first cases only. The Home is approved by the Ministry of Health. The Corporation contribute a sum of £635 per annum towards the expenses of the Home.

During the year, 46 girls and 44 babies have been in the Home; 33 of the girls were new admissions. Three babies died, and one was still-born.

Twenty-five girls left the Home during the year: 10 went into service, 6 returned to their parents or friends, 1 was sent to Hospital for further treatment, 2 took posts as probationer nurses, 3 were sent to homes for further training, and 3 to Mother and Baby Homes.

Nineteen babies left the Home during the year.

Notice of removal of any child from the Home is sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and the child, if still in this area, is visited by a Health Visitor at frequent intervals.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

MONTHLY BULLETIN—"HEALTH NEWS."

For the seventh year, the Department has continued to publish a monthly magazine entitled "Health News," containing news and information relating to local and national health questions. The publication comprises a centre portion, "Better Health," published monthly by the Central Council for Health Education of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, with the addition of several pages of local health matter and advertisements, bound in a cover printed with a local design.

Approximately 24,000 copies were issued during the year. A large number of these are sold at the Infant Welfare Clinics and Hospitals, or are taken up by subscribers, etc., and the number remaining unsold at the end of each month is distributed, with the co-operation of the Education Department, to the senior scholars of the secondary and elementary schools throughout the City. This system ensures that the magazine reaches a wide circle of readers. In addition, the local Press makes frequent reference to articles appearing in "Health News," and thereby the field of publicity covered is still further enlarged.

In spite of the fact that articles upon health matters are being published regularly in the national Press, our local magazine is holding its place amongst locally published journals, though, of course, a still larger public would be welcomed as readers of the magazine, having regard to the expert and valuable information and sound advice found in its pages.

I am again glad to avail myself of the opportunity of acknowledging the valuable services of the local Press in re-publishing articles and information from "Health News," and for their generous assistance in giving publicity to all matters affecting public health.

LECTURES AND TALKS ON HEALTH SUBJECTS.

During the year, 72 lectures and addresses were given (mostly in the evenings) by members of the staff of the Health Department to various organisations in and around the City. The organisations addressed were representative of all phases of educational, social and philanthropic activities, and the lectures, etc., dealt with the many and varied subjects that come within the purview of the Health Department.

APPENDIX 1. **METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1933.**

1933.	At Nine a.m. Local Time.				At Nine p.m. Local Time.				Mean Humidity.		Reading of Self-registering Thermometers.				Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings		Under-ground Temperature.		Total Bright Sunshine.	Directions of the Wind.						Total Rainfall.			
	Mean Reading of				At Nine p.m. Local Time.				Mean Humidity.	Reading of Self-registering Thermometers.				Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings	Under-ground Temperature.		Directions of the Wind.												
	Barometer.	Attached Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.	Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.	Max. in Rays of Sun.	On Grass.		Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.	Max. in Rays of Sun.	On Grass.		deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.	hours.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	
January	30.128	45	36.9	35.4	deg. 42	deg. 34	deg. 51	deg. 29	deg. 38	deg. 38.4	deg. 43.8	hours. 29.3	deg. 38	deg. 38.4	deg. 43.8	deg. 41.7	deg. 70.9	in. 1.21	6	1	2	5	...	3	4	4	8	2	2
February	29.945	47	39.1	37.2	45	36	72	30	40	38.4	41.7	70.9	40	38.4	41.7	70.9	70.9	3.08	6	1	2	5	...	3	4	4	8	2	2
March	29.934	51	44.5	41.8	53	38	87	32	45	42.0	42.3	136.8	45	42.0	42.3	136.8	136.8	1.99	...	...	...	5	6	9	5	2	1	3	0.8
April	30.130	56	50.1	46.2	57	43	98	35	50	44.3	45.1	106.2	50	44.3	45.1	106.2	106.2	1.11	...	6	1	3	2	7	6	4	1	3	1.1
May	30.026	62	54.0	50.1	59	47	104	41	53	52.5	48.3	116.0	53	52.5	48.3	116.0	116.0	1.92	9	4	3	5	3	2	1	3	1	3	1.92
June	29.942	65	61.6	56.4	68	51	119	46	59	59.8	53.0	211.8	59	59.8	53.0	211.8	211.8	1.59	5	7	4	6	2	...	4	2	1	3	1.59
July	30.089	69	67.2	61.3	77	57	121	51	67	64.8	57.1	212.7	67	64.8	57.1	212.7	212.7	1.35	2	1	1	4	...	7	7	5	1	3	1.35
August	30.093	69	66.0	60.1	74	57	123	51	65	65.0	58.1	209.9	65	65.0	58.1	209.9	209.9	0.52	1	3	...	2	1	7	4	11	0	5	0.52
September	30.148	65	61.1	57.3	68	51	102	44	59	60.6	52.6	154.0	59	60.6	52.6	154.0	154.0	2.81	1	6	7	3	3	2	...	3	2	8	2.81
October	29.919	58	51.7	50.0	57	46	85	41	51	52.3	55.5	72.8	51	52.3	55.5	72.8	72.8	4.81	4	3	1	3	...	8	4	7	4	7	4.81
November....	29.977	53	43.4	41.6	49	40	62	34	44	44.4	50.0	42.4	44	44.4	50.0	42.4	42.4	2.89	4	5	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	4	2.89
December	30.226	46	37.2	35.5	41	35	48	29	38	38.9	45.7	16.7	38	38.9	45.7	16.7	16.7	0.51	...	2	10	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	0.51
Total or Average	30.046	57	51.1	47.7	57	44	89	39	50	50.1	49.4	1379.5	50	50.1	49.4	1379.5	1379.5	23.79	32	38	34	44	24	62	42	47	23	79	23.79

APPENDIX 1—*Continued.*

METEOROLOGY.

Climatological Station, Pearson Park.

Eight feet above sea level.

	1933.				1932.			
Highest Mean Temperature	90 deg. 28th Aug.	82 deg. 10th & 11th Aug.			
Lowest Mean Temperature	23 deg. 23rd Jan. and 20th Feb.	22 deg. 12th Mar.			
Total Rainfall	23·79 ins.	22·98 ins.			
No. of days on which rain fell	173		194			
No. of sunless days	70		84			
No. of hours of bright sunshine	1379·5		1204·5			

Direction of prevailing wind :—

			N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
1933	....	....	32	38	34	44	24	62	42	47
1932	....	....	22	55	22	16	24	81	37	41

THIRD QUARTERS.

	1933.				1932.			
Mean Atmospheric Temperature	64 deg.	....	60 deg.	
Mean Temperature 1 ft. below the ground	63·4	....	60·7	
Mean Temperature 4 ft. below the ground	55·9	....	57·0	
Total amount of bright sunshine in hours	576·6	....	438·7	
Amount of rain	4·68 ins.	....	5·75 ins.	

APPENDIX 2.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1933 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated for each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
									Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
			Number.	Rate.								
1929	297,600	5570	6103	20.5	3871	13.0	130	59	481	79	3800	12.8
1929	299,900	5779	6090	20.3	4705	15.7	227	72	634	104	4550	15.2
1930	311,800	6382	6288	20.6	3961	13.0	180	52	434	69	3833	12.4
1931	315,200	6117	6040	19.2	4283	13.6	180	65	489	81	4168	13.2
1932	318,200	6189	6108	19.2	3890	12.2	188	60	414	68	3762	11.8
1933	319,900	5810	5740	17.9	4301	13.4	189	74	440	77	4186	13.1

APPENDIX 3.

TABLE SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, ETC., IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

District	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Area in Acres, Land and Inland Water.	Persons to an Acre.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth- rate per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Death- rate from all causes per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 of Births.	Death- rate from six Zymotic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea & Enteritis.	Death- rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Death- rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia per 1,000 of Population.	Death- rate from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis per 1,000 of Population.	Death- rate from Non- Pulmonary Tuber- culosis per 1,000 of Population.
Albert	17325	285	60.8	410	262	23.6	15.1	80	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.2	0.2
Alexandra	20131	598	33.7	397	300	19.7	14.9	40	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.2
Beverley	12067	845	14.3	128	166	10.6	13.7	109	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.3
Botanic	16452	248	66.3	164	228	10.0	13.8	92	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.1
Collman	21036	220	95.6	428	246	20.3	11.7	73	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.1
Drypool	17781	381	46.7	387	246	21.8	13.8	83	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.3
East Central	15916	170	88.3	394	199	26.2	13.2	94	0.8	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.3
Marfleet	12484	1401	8.9	320	157	25.6	12.6	47	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.2
Myton	15148	263	57.6	265	219	17.5	14.4	90	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.9	0.2
Newland	13411	576	23.3	157	173	11.7	12.9	76	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.1
North Newington	18365	278	66.1	343	190	18.7	10.4	41	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.3
Paragon	9523	220	43.3	238	148	25.0	15.5	63	0.8	0.4	1.9	1.4	—
Park	11419	214	53.3	215	143	18.7	12.5	65	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.2
Pickering	13959	1016	13.7	193	145	13.8	10.4	83	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.3
St. Andrew's	18781	1075	17.5	305	192	16.2	10.2	69	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.1	—
Southcoates	19196	202	95.0	380	215	19.8	11.2	81	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.1
South Newington	16405	332	49.4	267	216	16.3	13.2	52	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.2
Stonemerry	12739	1604	7.9	134	144	10.5	11.3	75	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1
Sutton	7375	2064	3.6	95	106	12.9	14.4	53	—	0.1	0.9	1.1	—
University	14748	1280	11.5	226	236	15.3	16.0	137	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.3
West Central	16539	120	137.8	294	255	17.8	15.4	135	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.2
Whole City	319900	13392	23.9	5740	4186	17.9	13.1	77	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.2

APPENDIX 4.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by P.M. or Coroner after Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5	0.5
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0
London ...	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0
Hull ...	17.9	0.76	13.1	0.00	—	0.13	0.00	0.04	0.29	0.58	0.66	13.1	77	91.6	5.0	3.4	—

APPENDIX 5.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										Total Deaths in Institutions.											
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upward.	Albert.	Alexandra.	Beverley.	Botanic.	Coltman.	Drypool.	East Central.	Marlee.	Mylton.	Newland.	N. Newington.		Paragon.	Park.	Pickering.	St. Andrews.	Southcoates.	S. Newington.	Stonelery.	Sutton.	University.	W. Central.	
All Causes —Certified ... —Uncertified ...	4186 ...	440 ...	125 ...	103 ...	141 ...	179 ...	493 ...	1065 ...	1610 ...	262 ...	300 ...	166 ...	228 ...	246 ...	246 ...	199 ...	157 ...	219 ...	173 ...	190 ...	148 ...	143 ...	145 ...	192 ...	215 ...	216 ...	144 ...	106 ...	236 ...	255 ...	1891 ...	
1. Enteric Fever ...	1	11	19	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
2. Measles ...	42	7	3	38	38	2	4	56	65	2	5	1	6	8	9	3	3	1	4	4	5	1	4	5	7	4	—	—	—	—	29	
3. Scarlet Fever ...	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
4. Whooping Cough ...	12	6	1	2	10	10	47	47	1	10	14	7	14	13	4	7	10	10	10	8	3	6	10	9	12	8	5	—	—	—	89	
5. Diphtheria ...	92	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	6	8	9	3	3	1	1	4	5	6	10	9	12	8	5	—	—	—	40	
6. Influenza ...	187	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	7	14	13	4	7	10	10	10	8	3	6	10	9	12	8	5	—	—	—	2	
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
9. T.B. of the Respiratory System ...	287	2	1	9	61	134	73	6	21	22	3	12	17	2	11	14	12	11	13	9	8	21	12	17	9	8	—	—	—	—	123	
10A. T.B. Meningitis ...	33	3	8	4	7	8	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	
10B. Tuberculous Diseases ...	38	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
11. Syphilis ...	38	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	
12. General Paralysis of the Insane ...	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	420	—	2	—	2	2	33	196	14	28	32	29	19	26	17	12	22	22	17	11	14	22	19	14	26	11	13	—	—	—	176	
14. Diabetes ...	40	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	23	3	3	3	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	9	10	7	—	—	—	31
15. Cerebral Hemorrhage ...	211	3	—	—	3	12	46	68	131	14	16	9	16	12	11	13	4	4	39	11	11	4	9	6	15	34	20	24	—	—	—	22
16. Heart Disease ...	717	—	—	—	9	—	—	237	40	33	53	31	45	49	43	18	47	22	33	23	27	20	45	35	34	20	24	—	—	—	200	
17. Anæurysm ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	15	10	13	14	12	7	6	21	9	16	10	6	11	8	12	14	9	—	—	—	118	
18. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	246	7	4	—	—	—	—	40	102	15	11	13	9	8	12	4	17	7	8	9	7	3	4	12	15	6	3	—	—	—	20	
19. Bronchitis ...	137	83	46	23	3	3	5	41	57	37	16	13	14	22	14	19	4	8	7	9	9	2	21	13	11	6	3	—	—	—	144	
20A. Broncho Pneumonia ...	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	
20B. Pneumonia (all forms excluding Broncho Pneumonia) ...	92	8	7	3	7	8	12	33	14	5	4	6	7	7	4	4	3	9	5	2	3	5	4	4	5	2	1	—	—	—	45	
21. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	37	—	4	1	2	2	15	16	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	
22. Peptic Ulcer ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	6	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	
23. Diarrhoea (all ages) ...	82	67	8	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	4	1	3	3	3	4	4	1	3	4	4	7	2	3	5	4	1	—	—	—	61	
24. Appendicitis ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
25. Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26. Other Diseases of the Liver ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	12	
27. Other Digestive Diseases ...	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	34	
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	82	—	—	—	—	—	35	32	38	2	7	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	8
29. Puerperal Sepsis ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Other Puerperal Causes ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital Debility and Malformations, Premature Birth ...	200	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Senility ...	202	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	14	9	6	10	8	20	10	11	10	7	7	5	4	11	12	4	3	—	—	—	—	81
33A. Drowning (excluding Suicide) ...	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	11	13	10	22	12	8	5	8	7	3	8	3	18	8	9	7	15	14	—	—	14
33B. Suicide ...	22	—	1	1	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	15
34. Other Violence ...	42	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	4	3	4	6	7	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	77
35A. Alcoholism ...	149	5	4	4	13	21	26	34	10	16	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	
35B. Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Other defined Diseases ...	319	24	5	6	25	20	42	102	95	1	1	10	13	14	12	13	9	19	13	16	13	18	11	15	17	15	11	10	31	22	—	3
38. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	4156	440	125	103	141	179	493	1065	1610	262	300	166	228	246	246	199	157	219	173	190	148	143	145	192	215	216	144	106	236	255	1891	—

APPENDIX 6.

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH REGARDING NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

1. Professional Nursing in the Home.

The Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association employs a staff of 16 nurses and one superintendent. They attend infectious cases by agreement with the Corporation for which an annual payment of £100 is made. The total number of cases attended by these nurses during the year was 2,309, and the number of visits paid, 58,962: the number of cases attended on the recommendations of the Corporation was 229, and the number of visits 2,644.

2. Midwives. (See page 115).

The Corporation employ 3 whole-time midwives to attend necessitous women in their homes. Three pupil midwives are also attached to this service. 347 confinements were attended by them in 1933. Sixty midwives practise in the City, 4 of whom are untrained.

3. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

NAME.			WHERE HELD.		TIMES.	
(a)					Doctor's Sessions.	Weighing Sessions.
Infant Welfare Clinic	....	69 Coltman Street			Monday, Thursday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	King's Hall, Fountain Road.			Monday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Queen's Hall, Alfred Gelder Street			Tuesday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	Monday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street			Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Mission Rooms, Carlton St.			Tuesday, Wednesday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Mission Rooms, Marfleet			Wednesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Parish Hall, Church of Transfiguration, Albert Avenue			Friday, 2 p.m.	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Church Rooms, Cottingham Road			Wednesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Methodist Rooms, Sutton			Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Social Hall, Greenwood Avenue			Thursday, 2 p.m.	
Toddlers' Clinic	....	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street			Monday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	King's Hall, Fountain Road			Tuesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	69 Coltman Street			Do. do.	
*Do.	do.	Queen's Hall, Alfred Gelder Street.			Thursday, 2 p.m.	
Ante-Natal Clinic	....	14 Kingston Square			Monday, 2 p.m.	
		For Municipal Midwives' cases.			Tuesday, Thursday, } 2 p.m.	
		For Maternity Home cases.			Wednesday, Thursday, } 9-30 a.m.	
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.			Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.	
Post-Natal clinic	....	14 Kingston Square			First and Third Friday 2 p.m.	each month,
Gynæcological Clinic	....	14 Kingston Square			First Wednesday each month, 2 p.m.	
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	....	69 Coltman Street	....		Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 9-30 a.m.	
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.			Tuesday & Friday, 9-30 a.m.	
X-Ray Clinic	....	Do. do.			Monday, Saturday, } 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	
					Wednesday, Thursday, } 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
Orthopædic do.	....	Do. do.			Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
					Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	
					Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged.	

APPENDIX 6—Continued.**(b) Day Nurseries.**

There are two Day Nurseries, one at 95 Coltman Street and another at Moscow House, Holderness Road. They are both under voluntary management.

(c) Tuberculosis. Dispensary, 100 Coltman Street, hours of attendance, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; and Dispensary, Durham House, 324 Holderness Road, hours of attendance, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

There are also Morning Clinics, commencing 10 o'clock, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at No. 100 Coltman Street, and on Mondays and Fridays at Durham House for those who cannot attend in the afternoon.

Evening Clinics are held on Thursdays, in alternate weeks, at Durham House and 100 Coltman Street, commencing at 6 p.m.

(d) V.D. Treatment Centre, Mill Street. Men's Clinic: Monday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Tuesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Wednesday, 5 to 7 p.m.; Thursday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.; and 2 to 4 p.m.; Friday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Saturday, 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Women's and Children's Clinics: Special Clinic Monday, 2 to 3 p.m.; Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.; Wednesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and a special Clinic 2 to 3 p.m.; Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.; and Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.**(e) School Clinics.**

NAME.		WHERE HELD.	TIMES.
Inspection Clinic....	....	74 Beverley Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	....	114 Coltman Street	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	....	Blenkin Street	Monday and Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	....	Morrill Street	Tuesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	....	Hall Road School....	Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic		74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 1-45 to 5. Saturday, 9 to 12.
Do.	do.	114 Coltman Street	Do. do.
Do.	do.	Blenkin Street	Do. do.
Do.	do.	Morrill Street	Do. do.
Do.	do.	Hall Road School....	Monday to Saturday, 9 to 12.
Dental Clinic (Two Dentists)		74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 1-30 to 4-30. Saturday, 9 to 12.
Do.	do.	114 Coltman Street	Do. do.
Do.	do.	Morrill Street	Do. do.
Ophthalmic Clinic (Refraction work and prescription of spectacles).		74 Beverley Road	Monday, 9-30 to 11-30. Thursday, 9-30 to 11-30. Friday, 10 to 11. Saturday, 9 to 12. Additional Clinics as arranged.
Do.	....	114 Coltman Street	} As arranged.
Do.	....	Morrill Street	
Aural Clinic	....	74 Beverley Road	Friday, 2 to 4, as arranged.
Do.	....	114 Coltman Street	Tuesday, 2 to 4, as arranged.
Do.	....	Morrill Street	Tuesday, 10 to 12, as arranged.
X-Ray (Ringworm) Clinic		74 Beverley Road....	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 5, as arranged.
Orthopædic Clinic	....	74 Beverley Road....	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Saturday, 9 to 12. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged.
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic.		74 Beverley Road....	} Thursday, 2 to 5, as arranged.
		Morrill Street	

APPENDIX 7.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR HULL CITIZENS IN 1933.

Name of Hospital.	Situation.	Purpose.	No. of Beds.			Total.	Management.	No. of Medical and Nursing Staff.	
			M.	F.	C.			Medical.	Nursing.
City Hospital	Castle Hill, Cottingham	Infectious Diseases	160			160	Kingston upon Hull Corporation	3	52
Evan Fraser Hospital	Sutton-on-Hull	Smallpox	150			150	Do.		12
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Castle Hill, Cottingham	Tuberculosis	47	36	52	135	Do.		25
Municipal Maternity Home & Infants' Hospital	Hedon Road, Hull	Maternity and Dietetic Diseases in Infants under 1 year	—	74	30	104	Do.	2	24
Anlaby Road Institution Hospital	188 Anlaby Road	General Hospital	290	205	50	545	Do.	3	100†
Beverley Road Institution Hospital	160 Beverley Road	Do.	177	139	84	400	Do.	3	103†
City Mental Hospital	Willerby, East Yorks.	Mental Cases	368	450	—	818	Do.	3	128
Tilworth Grange	Sutton-on-Hull	Female Mental Defectives	—	83	—	83	Do.	1 G.P.	15
Mid-Yorkshire Institution	Whixley, York.	Male Mental Defectives	62	—	—	62	Hull, Leeds and York Corporations.	pt.-time	
Hull Royal Infirmary	Prospect Street, Hull	General Hospital	270			270	Voluntary Hospital		
Do.	Annexe—	Do.	100			100	Do.		
Do.	Annexe—	Do.	30			30	Do.		
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children	Withernsea, E. Yorks. Park Street	Convalescent General Hospital for Children	—	—	105	105	Do.		
Do.	Convalescent Home, Hornsea	Convalescent Children	—	—	36	36	Do.		
Hull Hospital for Women*	Wright Street, Hull	Surgical Cases. Women only.	—	15	—	15	Do.		
York Diocesan Maternity Home	Linnæus Street, Hull	Unmarried Mothers and Babies	—	27	—	27	Do.		
Yorkshire Home for Mothers & Babies	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Convalescent	—	22	28	50	Do.		
Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital	Kirbymoorside	Orthopaedic Cases	—	—	as required	—	Do.		
Hull & E. Riding Convalescent Home	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Convalescent	—	—	11	11	Joint Board with other Yorkshire Authorities.		
			—	80	—	80	Voluntary Hospital.		

* Transferred to new premises, Cottingham Road, 31st July, 1933.

† Including nursing staff in mental wards.

APPENDIX 8.

STATEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE IN THE CITY DURING 1933.

HOSPITAL.	General Medical.		General Surgical.		Children.		Maternity.		Venereal Diseases.		Tuberculosis.		Mental.		Mental Defectives.		Orthopaedic.			Ear, Nose and Throat.		Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		Chronic Sick.		Other.		Infectious Diseases.		Small Pox.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anlaby Road Hospital	...	80	51	35	31	50	16	16	55	58	13	...	In general wards			F.	F.	63	32	28	17	545
Beverley Road Hospital	...	40	20	41	40	70	...	...	...	14	16	15	10	20	29	...	do.			...	...	...	...	28	29	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	400
Hull Royal Infirmary.	...	68*	124†	34	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	Inc. in * & †	...	...	...	...	Inc in †	21	...	...	Inc. in *	...	...	...	...	19†	...	...	...	...	...	270	
Hull Royal Infirmary Sutton Annex	...	43	49	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Withernsea	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.	105		
Victoria Hospital	36		
Hornsea Convalescent Home	80	
Hull & East Riding Convalescent Home	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hull Hospital for Women	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
York Diocesan Maternity Home	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies	As required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Maternity Home and Infants' Hospital	30	60	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	As required	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	104	
City Hospital	100	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	72	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	
Evan Fraser Hospital	150	
City Mental Hospital	368	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	
Tilworth Grange	83	
Mid-Yorkshire Institution, Whitley, York	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
TOTAL	...	412	347	361	82	36	192	980	158	11	21	10	—	—	—	152	94	160	150	—	—	—	—	152	94	160	150	—	—	—	—	—	3166	

††Ophthalmic Cases.

APPENDIX 9.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—INSTITUTIONS.

The following statistics relate to the two Institutions which were transferred to the City Council on the 1st April, 1930, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929.

ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—HOUSE PORTION.

Accommodation available—Men, 210. Women, 169. Children, Nil. Total, 379.

No. of persons in the House (excluding casuals) on the 1st January, 1933 199

Do. do. do. do. 31st December, 1933 194

Daily average number of persons in the House during the year 198

Aggregate number of days during which Inmates were resident in the House in 1933.... 72,294

No. of Indoor Funerals during 1933 84

ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—ADMISSIONS TO HOUSE.

1933	Casuals.				Inmates.				
	Men.	Women	Childrn.	Total.	Men.	Women	Childrn. 3-16	Inf'ts. 0-3	Total.
January	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	13
February	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	12
March	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
April	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	13
May	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	8
June	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
July	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	10
August	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	12
September	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	10
October	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	10
November	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
December	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Totals	—	—	—	—	88	22	—	—	110
1932	—	—	—	—	157	31	—	—	188
1931	1236	48	1	1285	154	30	9	5	198

APPENDIX 9—Continued.**BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION (INCLUDING MARGARET STREET NURSERY)—HOUSE PORTION.**

Certified Accommodation (House)—300 Men. 175 Women. 30 Children. Total 505.

Actual Accommodation available on December 31st, 1933—

349 Men. 151 Women. 36 Children. Total 536.

*No. of persons in the House on the 1st January, 1933	....	....	....	....	....	434
(including 4 for which other authorities were responsible)						
Do. do. 31st December, 1933	....	....	....	....	....	445
(including 3 for which other authorities were responsible)						
Daily average number of persons in the House during the year	....	....	....	....	....	368
Aggregate number of days during which Inmates were resident in the House in 1933						134,360
Total number of admissions during 1933 for which other authorities were responsible	....					29
Total number of persons sent by this Authority to other Institutions	....	....				42
No. of persons in other Institutions on the 1st January, 1933, for which this Authority is responsible					Patrington	16
Do. do. do. 31st December, 1933	do.	do.	do.	....	....	6
No. of Indoor Funerals during 1933	....	....	....	....	....	75
No. of casualties in the Institution on the 1st January, 1933	....	....	....	....	....	43
Do. do. do. 31st December, 1933	....	....	....	....	....	53
No. of casualties transferred to the House as inmates during 1933	....	....	....	....	....	116
Do. do. Hospital as patients during 1933	....	....	....	....	....	112

*Excluding casualties.

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION—ADMISSIONS TO HOUSE.

1933.	Casuals.				Inmates.				
	Men.	Women	Childrn.	Total.	Men.	Women	Childrn. 3-16	Inf'ts. 0-3	Total.
January	391	7	3	401	81	6	—	6	93
February	376	2	—	378	58	3	—	9	70
March	384	6	—	390	39	4	—	1	44
April	352	10	—	362	41	1	—	3	45
May....	385	6	—	391	65	4	—	11	80
June	359	9	2	370	40	5	—	5	50
July	403	7	1	411	38	4	1	9	52
August	477	9	—	486	55	3	—	10	68
September	455	7	—	462	53	3	—	7	63
October	489	11	2	502	107	2	—	4	113
November	492	14	3	509	119	4	—	4	127
December	388	8	—	396	67	3	—	2	72
Totals	4951	96	11	5058	763	42	1	71	877
1932	5435	96	8	5539	744	44	5	68	861
1931	4056	39	5	4100	606	50	3	66	725

APPENDIX 10.

INSTITUTION HOSPITALS.

	Anlaby Road	Beverley Road
Total number of beds in Hospital	545	400
Daily average number of patients in Hospital during year	482	407
Aggregate number of days during which the Hospital beds were occupied in 1933	175,947	148,639
Total number of patients admitted	3271	3306
" " " discharged	2663	2701
" " deaths	632	582
" " births in hospital	1	4
" " stillbirths	0	0

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY ADMISSIONS IN 1933.

January	414	421
February	376	335
March	312	286
April	230	269
May	261	265
June	227	247
July	250	246
August	235	253
September	241	249
October	246	241
November	241	257
December	238	237
Totals for 1933	3271	3306
Totals for 1932	3084	2832

SURGERY—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVING
OPERATIVE TREATMENT IN 1933.

January	65	46
February	76	38
March	80	50
April	68	47
May	89	40
June	72	57
July	73	51
August	70	49
September	76	40
October	53	47
November	59	54
December	59	40
Totals for 1933	840	559
Totals for 1932	867	503

APPENDIX 10—Continued.

INSTITUTION HOSPITALS—Continued.

PARTICULARS OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING 1933.

		Anlaby Road				Beverley Road		
		Total		Died		Total		Died
No. of major operations	....	....	600	....	67	....	347	.... 34
„ minor „	....	....	244	....	10	....	212	.... 14
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		844		77		559		.... 48
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

							Beverley Road
Number of patients treated....	....	....	....	....	....	....	96
Number of treatments given during the year			....	....	...	....	1540
Total lamp hours—No. 1	....	....	127 hours				
No. 2	....	....	112 „				
Sollux	....	....	39 „				
Alpine Sun	....	....	116	„	....	394 hours.	

X-RAYS—TABLE SHOWING TYPES OF FILMS TAKEN.

									Anlaby Road	Beverley Road	
Barium Meals	86	....	71
Chests	244	....	148
Bone	189	....	414
Others	149	....	75
									<hr/>		<hr/>
									668	....	708

RADIUM TREATMENT.

								Anlaby Road
Number of patients treated with Radium	....	....	....	....	....	....	58
Number of treatments	....	....	....	....	....	....	90
Interstitial radiation (Needles and Tubes) milligramme hours					....	....	206,404
Surface radiation (Columbia paste and dental plates) milligramme hours					....	....	27,556

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES TREATED WITH RADIUM.

										Anlaby Road
Carcinoma of Rectum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ Breast	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
„ Mouth and Pharynx			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
„ Tongue	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
„ Cervix	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Rodent Ulcer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
										—
										58

APPENDIX 10—Continued.

INSTITUTION HOSPITALS—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

<i>Disease Group.</i>	<i>Anlaby Road.</i>			<i>Beverley Road.</i>		
	Children under 16	Men and Women		Children under 16	Men and Women	
Acute Infectious Disease	128	71		132	43	
Influenza	11	121		8	106	
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	5	165		0	43	
Non-pulmonary	6	11		24	27	
Malignant disease	0	180		1	80	
Rheumatism—						
(1) Acute Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever) together with sub-acute Rheumatism and Chorea	20	11		8	21	
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called Rheumatism (Muscular Rheumatism Fibrositis, Lumbago and Sciatica)	0	48		4	31	
(3) Chronic Arthritis	0	20		1	7	
Venereal disease	2	7		6	114	
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	3		0	1	
Puerperal Fever	0	1		0	0	
Other Diseases and Accidents connected with						
Child Bearing	0	45		0	44	
Mental disease	6	109		5	197	
Senile Decay	0	0		0	240	
Violence	40	222		35	141	
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	26	153		33	218	
" " Respiratory System	211	332		196	209	
" " Circulatory System	12	336		16	115	
" " Digestive System	87	386		105	176	
" " Genito Urinary System	12	202		3	203	
" " Skin	83	103		65	85	
Other Diseases	30	90		140	400	
	<hr/> 679	<hr/> 2616		<hr/> 782	<hr/> 2501	

APPENDIX 11.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, &c., MADE BY THE DISTRICT AND ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS AND OF NOTICES SERVED AND WORK DONE AS A RESULT THEREOF.

	1933.	1932.
Complaints registered	2539	2447
<i>Inspections of—</i>		
Passages, areas, &c.	7594	7966
Houses, &c.	10477	10936
Milk shops	3412	3412
Manure yards	1551	1395
Ice cream manufactories	674	570
Drainage and other works in progress	294	494
Miscellaneous	2448	2595
Smoke observations	5	8
Re-visits, &c.	12564	11861
<i>Result of Inspections—</i>		
Notices served—Informal	7019	6890
Statutory	804	696
Follow-up letters	2301	2520
Notices complied with—Informal	6507	6822
Statutory	551	864
Notices not complied with—Informal	1283	863
Statutory	435	162
Owners interviewed	1854	1741
Drains, gullies and W.C's cleansed	1135	1118
Premises cleansed and linewashed	31	40
Areas and passages cleansed	130	129
Do. paved or repaired (informally)	113	—
Sanitary conveniences repaired or amended	524	583
Dust-bins provided	3272	2787
Drainage systems (separate or combined) reconstructed	9	50
Houses involved	24	171
Drainage systems (separate or combined) repaired (including gullies placed on existing drains)	14	21
Houses involved	17	21
Fall-spouts disconnected from drains	14	21
Milk shops (adversely reported on)	3	3
Ice Cream premises (do.)	5	—
<i>Housing Acts 1925 and 1930.</i>		
Houses inspected....	643	1247
No. found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	483	967
No. found to be totally unfit for human habitation	24	4
No. of notices served	535	1153
No. of notices complied with	514	732
Re-visits	2444	3196
<i>Infectious Diseases*—</i>		
Cases investigated	3879	4037
Extra visits—S.P. contacts, &c.	210	370

* Information recorded separately.

Detailed information with regard to statutory Notices served under the Public Health Acts, 1875, etc., etc., is to be found on page 38.

F. C. MARCHANT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

APPENDIX 12.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

The number of houses on the register at the end of the year was 281.

Number of Houses on Register at end of 1932	....	....	....	....	....	255
Do. registered during 1933	....	....	....	....	....	56
						311
Number of Houses taken off Register during 1933 for various reasons	....	....				30
Total number of Houses occupied as Houses-let-in-Lodgings at the end of 1933	....					281
Total number of rooms in the 281 houses	....	....	....	....	....	2239
Registered number of rooms in the 281 houses	....	....	....	....	....	1727
Number of rooms used for sleeping purposes only :—						
Unfurnished	....	....	....	....	....	187
Furnished	....	....	....	....	....	196
						— 383
Number of rooms used for living and sleeping purposes :—						
Unfurnished	....	....	....	....	....	607
Furnished	....	....	....	....	....	679
						— 1286
Number of rooms used for living purposes only	....	....	....	....	....	58
						1727
Number of persons accommodation provided for	....	....	....	....	....	4777
Do. found in occupation	....	....	....	....	....	2787
Number of families do.	....	....	....	....	....	1400
New Registrations	....	....	....	....	....	56
Houses re-opened as Houses-let-in-Lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	—
Transfer of Landlord	....	....	....	....	....	—
Number of Registration Certificates issued to Occupiers showing the number of persons allowed to occupy the rooms	....	....	....	....	....	56
Number of informal circulars issued to Occupiers requiring particulars as to lodgers						167
Number of copies of Bye-laws issued to Occupiers	....	....	....	....	....	167

Inspections.

Number of day visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	3082
Do. night do.	....	....	....	....	....	104
Do. day visits	....	....	....	....	....	804
						—
Total number of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	3990

Particulars of Night Inspections :—

No. of houses visited	....	....	....	....	....	104
Aggregate No. of rooms	....	....	....	....	....	540
Do. Lodgers provided for....	....	....	....	....	....	1592
Do. Persons found occupying such rooms—						
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Over 10 years of age	....	....	458	....	427	
Under 10 years of age	....	....	197	....	224	

APPENDIX 13.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	154	16	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	2552	81	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	118	1	—
Totals	2824	98	—

The above figures include 56 inspections of Fire Escapes in Factories, and 98 of Fire Escapes in Workshops. The number of re-visits to Factories, Workshops and Workplaces was 784.

Visits to Bakehouses are included in this Table.

APPENDIX 13—Continued.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	13	8	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	66	46	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ...	7	3	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ...	9	8	—	—
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in force.				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	67	63	—	—
Totals ...	170	136	—	—

APPENDIX 13—Continued.

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																Outwork in unwhole- some premises, Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109 & 110.		
	Lists received from Employer.						Addresses of Outworks.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending of lists.	Prosecutions.		Inspec- tions of Out- workers' premises.	Instances	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prose- cutions (Sections 109, 110)				
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.		Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.														
	Lists.†	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	(4)					Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)																
Making, cleaning, repairing, &c., wearing apparel	146	2	427	12	—	27		—	11	196	—	—	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Making, repairing, &c., table linen, bed linen, &c.	2	—	100	—	—	—		—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	2(a)	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Artificial flowers	—	—	223	—	—	—		—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nets, other than wire nets...	8	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Furniture and Upholstery	10	—	21‡	2	—	2		—	—	15	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Fur Pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Umbrellas, &c.	2	—	4||	—	—	—		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Paper Bags	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Boxes made of paper, card- board chip or similar material	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Basket Making	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Brush Making	2	—	2	—	—	—		—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Racquet and Tennis Balls	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Stuffed Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
File Making	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Electro-Plate	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cables and Chains	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Anchors and Grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cart gear	—	—	1x	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	5†	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pea Picking	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals	170	2	695	14	—	29		—	13	228	—	—	327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

* In those cases where an occupier has given out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1 and has shown the number of workers in each class of work, the list has been included against the principal class only, but the workers have been assigned in column 4 to their respective classes.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

‡ Five Outworkers included in lists of other class of work.

(a) Two Outworkers do.

§ Two Outworkers do.

|| Two Outworkers do.

o One Outworker do.

APPENDIX 13—Continued.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year :—	
Bags, Baskets, &c.	12
Clothing, Boots, &c.	311
Coaches, Cycles, Harness, &c.	68
Coopers, &c.	15
Fish Curers	40
Food, Drink, &c. (Bakers, Confectioners, &c.)	264*
Furniture, Pianos, Brushes, &c.	74
Joiners, Plumbers, &c.	111
Laundries, Cleaners, &c.	23
Iron, Tin, Wire, &c.	39
Ships, Boats, Ropes, Sails and Nets	29
Watches, Jewellery, &c.	18
Sundry other Trades	158
Total number of Workshops on Register	1162

* Including 63 Factory Bakehouses.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) (including new Workshops in which protected persons were found employed, and Domestic Workshops)	62
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	10
Other	3
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

APPENDIX 13—*Continued.*

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	No. of complaints received.	No. of complaints dealt with.	No. of complaints received, being dealt with.	No. of out- standing complaints dealt with.	REMARKS.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	1	1	—	—	Not upheld.
Insufficient means of es- cape in case of Fire	3	3	—	1	
No sanitary conveniences provided	2	2*	—	—	* 1 Not upheld.
Sanitary conveniences not in order	2	2	—	—	
Unsuitable W.C's.....	1	1	—	—	
Totals	9	9	—	1	

APPENDIX 13—(Continued).

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Table showing the trades, number of workshops and workplaces at present on the register, and number of each sex employed when first inspected.

TRADES.	No. of Workshops.	Persons Employed.		TRADES.	No. of Workshops.	Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females			Males.	Females
Workshops—							
Art Needle Workers	5	—	13	Rope Walks	4	16	—
Bag Repairers	7	7	58	Saddlers	5	18	—
Bakers*	240	495	377	Sailmakers	4	13	—
Basket Makers	5	14	—	Ship Riggers	8	36	—
Boat Builders	2	6	—	Slippermakers	1	2	—
Boot Repairers	54	103	—	Smiths	19	46	—
Bottlers of Beer, &c.	5	7	3	Stoneworkers	9	25	—
Brush Makers	2	6	—	Tailors	137	224	311
Cabinet Makers	11	44	—	Tinsmiths	19	62	5
Chair Makers	1	8	—	Upholsterers.....	26	104	28
Coach Builders	4	17	—	Venetian Blind Makers	2	3	2
Confectioners	10	14	21	Watch and Clock Makers	18	30	—
Coopers	12	39	—	Weighing Machine Makers	8	25	—
Cycle and Motor Repairers	54	153	—	Wheelwrights	2	5	—
Dressmakers.....	72	4	533	Wireworkers.....	1	2	—
Egg Sorters	8	27	57	Wood Carvers	3	6	—
Firewood Cutters	1	3	—	Sundry Trades....	139	574	187
Fish Curers	40	277	413				
Fish Kit Makers	3	19	—	Totals	1162	2978	2522
Hosiery, &c., Knitters	3	—	6				
Joiners	44	138	—	Workplaces—			
Lath Renders	1	9	—	Restaurant and Hotel Kitchens	99	80	356
Laundries, &c.	23	38	27	Sundry Workplaces	13	89	12
Leather Workers	3	10	19				
Maltsters	1	7	—	Totals	112	169	368
Marble Masons.....	—	—	—				
Milliners	39	—	200	Grand Totals—			
Netbraiders	11	37	250	Workshops	1162	2978	2522
Painters	9	39	—	Workplaces	112	169	368
Piano Repairers	6	20	—				
Picture Frame Makers	3	4	1				
Polishers	20	55	—				
Plumbers	48	168	—				
Rag Sorters	10	18	11				
					1274	3147	2890

* Including 63 Factory Bakehouses.

APPENDIX 14.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1930.

Year.	Shops on Register.	Inspections	Notice not exhibited.	Excess of hours of employment of young persons.	Meal times not allowed.	Assistants' half-holiday not allowed.	Open after closing hour.	Mixed Shops open after closing hour—Act not complied with.	Seats required.	Seats provided on request.	Trading elsewhere than in shops.	Prosecutions.		
												No. of cases.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or respited on payment of costs.
1933	7473	15721	345	—	14	18	49	98	3	4	1	2	2	—
1932	7335	14483	230	—	—	6	36	30	12	1	—	—	—	—
1931	6878	15085	177	—	18	6	36	60	3	3	7	3	3	—

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED CONCERNING SHOPS, FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, Etc.

OFFENCE.	No. of Cases.	RESULT.
<i>Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.</i>		
Keeping shop open after the closing hour	1	Fined 7s. 6d.
<i>Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930.</i>		
Carrying on business on Sunday....	1	Fined 10s. 6d.
<i>Rag Flock Act, 1911.</i>		
In possession of rag flocks not in conformity with the Rag Flock Regulations, 1911 and 1928	1	Fined £2.

APPENDIX 14—Continued.

REGISTER OF SHOPS.

Shops exempted, by Orders made by the City Council, from the provisions as to Weekly Half-holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
341	172	166

Shops required, by Orders made by the City Council, to close for the Weekly Half-Holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
602*	810	88

*47 shops included in Exempted Trades.

Shops exempted by the Act, from the provisions as to Weekly Half-Holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
3836	1126	1884

Shops required by the Act to close for the Weekly Half-Holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
4505*	2871	2116

*1764 already included in Exempted Trades.

No new orders have been made under the Shops Acts ; a list of those in operation in the City is given in the Report for 1925.

APPENDIX 15.**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL BOATS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1933.**

Canal Boats inspected	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	701
Re-inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	170
Total number of inspections									871
No. of Canal Boats found in good order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	535
No. found contravening the Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	166
									701

The 701 Canal Boats inspected during the year are registered to accommodate 3,397 adult persons, whilst only 1,120 adults (993 males and 127 females) and 40 children were occupying the said boats.

The number of children of school age found on the boats registered by this Authority was 13. The female adults and children above referred to were found to be living on the boats chiefly during the school holiday periods.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

					<i>No. of defects.</i>	<i>No. remedied.</i>
Boats not properly lettered and numbered	....	....	....	....	34	31
Absence of registration certificate	....	....	....	....	20	20
Requiring Repairs :—						
Decks, stoves and floors	....	....	....	....	9	
Watercasks, ventilators and deck lights	....	....	....	....	3	
Cupboards and bedberths	....	....	....	....	5	
					—	17
Certificates not identifying owner with boat	....	....	....	....	61	60
Requiring renewal of paint	....	....	....	....	12	12
Cabins not in a cleanly condition	....	....	....	....	52	52
Unregistered boats	....	....	....	....	8	3
Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	—	—
					204	194

With reference to the 10 contraventions not remedied, notices have been sent to the owners or verbal cautions given, and the cases will be followed up.

The 19 contraventions existing when the last Annual Report was presented have since been remedied.

In all cases where written notices or letters have been sent to the owners of boats contravening the Acts or Regulations the masters of the boats have also been cautioned verbally.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In October, notification was received that a child, aged 13 years, son of the master of canal boat "Golfer," registered No. 735, Hull, had been removed from the boat by his parents whilst it was at Leeds and taken to his home in Hull, where he was found to be suffering from diphtheria. He was subsequently removed to the City Hospital. The boat was met on arrival at Hull when the bedding, etc., was removed for disinfection and the cabin was fumigated.

APPENDIX 15—*Continued.*

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take legal proceedings, as in nearly every instance where contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts have been discovered, the persons responsible have carried out the necessary work with the least possible delay. The authority decided to institute proceedings against the owner of a boat, who, notwithstanding several requests to him with regard to the matter, had failed to have his boat properly marked and numbered. Before information could be laid the boat was sold and the new owner promised to have the contravention remedied.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Total number of canal boats on the register on 31st December, 1932....	....	....	875
Registered during the year	....	....	11
			—
			886
Registrations cancelled during the year	....	....	3
			—
Total number of boats on register on 31st December, 1933	....	....	883
			—
Particulars of boats registered during the year :—			
Boats not previously registered	....	....	2
Boats previously registered with other authorities	....	....	4
Boats previously registered only under the Merchant Shipping Acts	....	....	3
Boats previously registered at Hull, cancelled and re-registered owing to structural alterations	....	....	2
			—
			11
			—
New certificates issued in consequence of :—			
Change of Ownership	....	....	18
Change of boat's name	....	....	3
Certificates lost or dilapidated	....	....	17
Fore-cabins being deleted	....	....	2
			—
			40
Certificates endorsed (change of ownership or owners' address)	....	....	10
			—
			50
			—
Number of boats believed to be in use or available (A)	....	....	883
Number of steam propelled boats included in (A)	....	....	15
„ motor propelled boats do.	....	....	18

CHARLES PARROTT BOOTH,
Inspector and Examining Officer.

APPENDIX 16.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) )	....	....	....	1,627
(i) By the local authority	....	....	....	184
(ii) By other local authorities	....	....	....	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	....	....	....	1,443
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—				
(i) By Local Authority—				
(a) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1930	....	....	....	110
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	....	....	....	Nil
(c) For the purpose of the Act of 1924	....	....	....	64
(ii) By other bodies or persons	....	....	....	Nil

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	....	....	6,138
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	....	12,555
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	....	....	....	643
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	....	3,087
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	....	24
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	....	....	2,572

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,778
---	------	------	------	-------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	....	....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	....	....	....	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	....	....	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	....	....	261
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	....	....	....	261
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	....	....	Nil

APPENDIX 16—Continued.

HOUSING STATISTICS—Continued.

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made with a view to the making of Demolition Orders	95
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	104
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings under Section 19(2) of the Housing Act, 1930, were given	7
(4) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 19 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930	5
(5) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	229

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made with a view to the making of closing orders	5
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	12
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of Owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close	Nil.

F.—Proceedings under the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.

Number of houses demolished within the area of the Hull (New George Street) Improvement Scheme, 1923	8
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G.—Proceedings under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Number of houses demolished in pursuance of the Kingston upon Hull (Canning Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1931	129
Number of houses demolished in pursuance of the Kingston upon Hull (Sykes Street) Housing Confirmation Order No. 1, 1931	11
Number of houses demolished in pursuance of the Kingston upon Hull (Sykes Street) Housing Confirmation Order No. 2, 1931	57
Number of houses demolished in pursuance of the Kingston upon Hull (Aldbrough Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1931	37

APPENDIX 17.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Samples taken under the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Formally.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery.					
<i>Beers, Wines, Spirits, etc.</i>										
Beer	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cider	9	—	9	7	—	9	—	—	—	—
Lager Beer	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stout	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Spirits—Brandy	1	1	—	1	—	—	1 (p)	—	1	—
Gin	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rum	3	3	—	2	—	2	1 (q)	—	1	—
Whisky	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Beverages.</i>										
Aerated Waters	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	8	—	8	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
Coffee	12	—	12	9	—	12	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cordials	6	—	6	2	—	6	—	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade, etc., Tablets	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Orange Squash	3	1	2	3	—	—	3 (j)	—	2	—
Tea	14	—	14	9	—	14	—	—	—	—
<i>Cereals.</i>										
Arrowroot	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Flour	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Ground Rice	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Rice	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Confections.</i>										
Biscuits	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sweets	13	—	13	6	—	13	—	—	—	—
<i>Drugs and Prescriptions.</i>										
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine....	6	—	6	3	—	6	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Friars' Balsam	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Grey Powder....	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Iodine, Strong Solu- tion of	4	1	3	3	—	4	—	—	—	—
Do., Weak Solution of	4	1	3	3	—	4	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 17—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Formally.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery.					
<i>Drugs and Prescriptions</i> (cont.)										
Medicines from Prescriptions	6	—	6	6	—	5	1 (o)	—	—	—
Olive Oil	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powders	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sweet Nitre Balsam....	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	4	—	4	4	—	3	1 (e)	—	1	—
<i>Fats (Animal and Vegetable).</i>										
Dripping	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—
Dripping, Pork	1	—	1	1	—	—	1 (d)	—	1	—
Fat, Cooking	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fat, Edible Vegetable	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lard	7	1	6	6	—	7	—	—	—	—
Margarine	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Suet	9	—	9	6	—	9 (b)	—	—	1	—
<i>Fish, Meats, etc</i>										
Beef, Corned	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Brawn	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Bloaters	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Chitterlings	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cows' Udder	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Fish, Tinned	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ Paste	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—
Kippers	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Polonies	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Potted Beef Paste	1	1	—	—	—	—	1 (l)	—	1	—
„ Meat	30	1	29	17	—	27	3 (k)	—	3	—
Sardines, Tinned	2	—	2	2	—	—	2 (r)	—	—	—
Sausages	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tripe	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
<i>Milk and Milk Products.</i>										
Butter	68	62	6	—	6	61	7 (a)	—	—	2
Cheese	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Curd	6	—	6	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cream, Fruit	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ Tinned	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Milk	961	955	6	6	36	909	52 (c)	—	19	28
„ Separated	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
„ Evaporated	5	—	5	3	—	5 (h)	—	—	—	—
<i>Preserves.</i>										
Candied Peel	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cheese, Lemon	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 17—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine,	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Formally.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery.					
<i>Preserves (cont.).</i>										
Curd, Lemon	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Currants	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Fruits, Dried	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ Bottled	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Jam	9	3	6	7	—	9 (n)	—	—	1	—
Mincemeat	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Pears, Dried	10	1	9	6	—	9	1 (f)	—	1	—
Raisins	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Seasonings, etc.</i>										
Mint, Dried	16	7	9	11	5	6	10 (m)	—	1	3
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Spices	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
„ Malt....	7	1	6	7	—	5	2 (g)	—	—	1
„ Raspberry	5	1	4	4	—	4	1 (i)	—	—	—
„ White	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Vegetables.</i>										
Lentils	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Peas, Dried	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ Tinned	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Potato Crisps	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Almond Paste	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Blanc Mange	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Bread	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cake Mixtures	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
Demerara Sugar	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Egg Substitute	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Fruit Pectin	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Honey	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Jellies	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
Pickles	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Spearmint	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Treacle	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
White Sugar	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Yeast	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
	1594	1050	544	471	48	1506	88	—	33	35

APPENDIX 17—*Continued.*

- (a) Includes 5 informal samples which contained excess water, 4 of which were repeated and found genuine.
- (b) Includes 1 sample, which contained at least 16 per cent. rice-flour and only 82 per cent. fat. A letter of caution was sent.
- (c) Includes 24 samples deficient in milk-fat or non-fatty solids, 5 of which were informal "follow-up" samples taken to support legal proceedings. Letters of caution were sent in the remaining 19 cases.
- (d) Contained 25 per cent. water and less than 75 per cent. fat. A letter of caution was sent.
- (e) Deficient in ethyl-nitrite about 10 per cent. A letter of caution was sent.
- (f) Contained 3 parts arsenious oxide per million parts. A letter of caution was sent.
- (g) Includes an informal sample which was artificial vinegar 100 per cent. Proceedings were instituted in respect of the formal repeat sample.
- (h) Includes a sample of imported milk not properly marked. A letter of caution was sent to the dealer, and particulars were sent to the Ministry of Health.
- (i) Informal sample which contained 12 parts sulphur dioxide per million parts. The formal repeat sample was genuine.
- (j) One formal and 2 informal samples which contained excessive amounts of sulphur dioxide. Letters of caution were sent to the vendors and the manufacturers.
- (k) and (l) The samples, which contained excess water and/or farinaceous material, were not of the standard approved by the Corporation for potted meat and fish. Letters of caution were sent to the vendors.
- (m) Includes 6 informal samples which contained appreciable amounts of foreign leaves derived from "*ailanthus glandulosa*" (Tree of Heaven). The samples were formally repeated: proceedings were instituted in three cases; two were genuine samples; and in the remaining case a letter of caution was sent to the wholesalers, as the repeat sample also contained the foreign leaves.
- (n) One sample was not labelled according to the requirements of the standard of the Food Manufacturers' Federation; and a letter of caution was sent to the manufacturers.
- (o) Deficient in ferric chloride (Tr. Ferri Perchlor) to the extent of at least 20 per cent. The formal repeat sample was genuine.
- (p) Sample was 36 degrees under proof, containing water in excess to the extent of 1.6 per cent.
- (q) Sample had an alcoholic strength of 35.5 degrees under proof, containing water in excess to the extent of 0.8 per cent. A letter of caution was sent to the vendor of the above two samples.
- (r) The samples contained 24 parts and 13 parts of lead respectively in one million parts. After correspondence with the Ministry of Health and consideration of the circumstances by the Corporation, letters were sent to the importers and to the local wholesalers requesting them to give an undertaking on lines determined by the Authority.

APPENDIX 18.**FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.**

The results of the 35 cases in which legal proceedings were instituted are as follows :—

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Particulars of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
526*	Milk	Contained 6·5 per cent. added water.	Summons dismissed. Warranty successfully pleaded.
529*	Do.	Adulterated with 11·8 per cent. added water.	Do.
530*	Do.	Contained 11·7 per cent. added water.	Do.
527	Do.	Adulterated with 3·1 per cent. added water.	Fined £3.
Hull 1 B	Do.	Contained 2·8 per cent. added water.	Do.
600	Do.	Adulterated with 14·4 per cent. added water.	Fined £2.
617	Do.	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 23·3 per cent.	Judgment respited for six months.
643	Do.	Do. 30·3 per cent.	Fined £7.
725	Do.	Do. 23·3 per cent.	Fined £2 or 27 days.
887	Do.	Do. 17·3 per cent.	Fined £1 1s. 0d.
910	Do.	Adulterated with 10·2 per cent. added water.	Fined £1 1s. 0d.
912	Do.	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 29·7 per cent.	Fined £2 2s. 0d.
922	Do.	Adulterated with 5·9 per cent. added water.	Fined £1 1s. 0d.
988	Do.	Do. 6·7 Do.	Do.
998	Do.	Do. 5·9 Do.	Do.
1002	Do.	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 19·7 per cent.	Fined 10s. 6d.
1020	Do.	Do. 13·3 per cent. and contained an appreciable amount of dirt.	Fined £3 or 30 days.
1033	Do.	Adulterated with 10·0 per cent. added water.	Fined £2.
1058	Do.	Do. 4·6 Do.	Fined £3 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
1081	Do.	Do. 7·8 Do.	Fined £5 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.

* The same vendor.

APPENDIX 18—*Continued.*

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Particulars of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
1098	Milk.	Adulterated with 9·4 per cent. added water.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £2 2s. 0d. costs.
Hull 1A	Do.	Do. 10·6 Do.	Do.
1420	Do.	Adulterated with at least 4·5 per cent. added water.	Fined £1 or 14 days.
1449†	Do.	Do. 1·7 do.	Do.
1455†	Do.	Contained extraneous solid matters (dirt), consisting mainly of dung, to the extent of 5·5 parts by volume of moist sediment per 100,000 parts of the milk.	Fined £2.
1452	Do.	Adulterated with at least 6·6 per cent. added water.	Summons withdrawn. Producer convicted.
1 H	Do.	Do. 14·5 Do.	Fined £1 and costs.
2 H	Do.	Do. 18·5 do.	Fined £1.
605	Malt Vinegar	Consisted of artificial vinegar 100 per cent.	Fined £3.
1175	Butter	Contained water in excess 20·5 per cent.	Fined £2 or 27 days.
1260	Dried Mint	Contained foreign leaves derived from "ailanthus glandulosa" at least 5 per cent.	Summons withdrawn. Wholesaler convicted. See No. 1391.
1314	Do.	Do. to the extent of about 10 per cent.	Fined £10.
1317	Butter	Contained water in excess 2·0 per cent.	Fined £1 or 14 days.
1373	Dried Mint	Contained foreign leaves derived from "ailanthus glandulosa" at least 9 per cent.	Summons withdrawn. Warrantly defence.
1391	Spear-mint	Do. to the extent of at least 16 per cent.	Fined £20.

† The same producer.

APPENDIX 19.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Preservative Allowed.	Particulars of Contravention of Regulations.	Action Taken.
1089	Raspberry Vinegar	None	Contained 12 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.	Repeated formally and found genuine.
1126	Orange Squash	350 parts Sulphur Dioxide per million parts	Contained 400 parts sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.	Repeated formally (<i>see No. 1246</i>).
1127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1246	Do.	Do.	Contained sulphur dioxide 0.0376 per cent. by weight or 376 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.	Letters of caution sent to the vendors and to the manufacturers.

APPENDIX 20.

REPORT OF CHIEF FOOD AND VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

CARCASSES UNSOUND.

						1930		1931		1932		1933
Cows	....	....	....	....	....	62½	....	68	....	47	....	73
Heifers	....	....	....	....	....	15½	....	9	....	7	....	11
Bulls	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	—	....	1
Oxen	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	9	....	13	....	9
Pigs	....	....	....	....	....	34	....	73	....	64	....	51
Calves	....	....	....	....	....	9½	....	7	....	7	....	17
						138½	....	167	....	138	....	162

CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

BEEF.		MUTTON.		VEAL.		PORK.	
Disease or Condition.	No.	Disease or Condition.	No.	Disease or Condition.	No.	Disease or Condition.	No.
Decomposing....	½	Asphyxia	11	Decomposing	4	Asphyxia	3
Dropsy	3	Decomposing	5½	Dropsy	2	Decomposing	11
Emaciation	1	Dropsy	34	Immaturity	5	Dropsy	4
Heated	¾	Emaciation	124	Jaundice	1	Enteritis	4
Pyæmia	1	Jaundice	1	Joint-Ill	1	Jaundice	4
Pyrexia	11	Parturient	6	Medicine-Taint....	1	Peritonitis	3
Septicæmia	4	Pyrexia	9	Multiple-		Pyæmia	3
Septic-		Traumatism	2	Abscesses	1	Pyrexia	4
Mammitis	1			Pyrexia	16	Septicæmia	1
Septic-				Rickets	1	Swine-Erysipelas	9
Metritis	1			Septicæmia	2	Swine-Fever	4
Tainted	½			Traumatism	1	Traumatism	½
Traumatic-				White-Scour	1		
Gangrene	2						
Traumatism	2						
Totals	27¾		192½		36		50½

APPENDIX 20—Continued.**PARTICULARS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SORTED UNDER SUPERVISION.**

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Sorted.</i>	<i>Unsound.</i>
Oranges	69 packages	30 packages.
Onions	58 "	31 "
Lemons	75 "	32 "
Apples	115 "	28 "
	<hr/> 317	<hr/> 121

OTHER FOODSTUFFS AND VEGETABLES FOUND TO BE UNFIT, WITHOUT SORTING.

Cauliflowers	109 packages.
Plums	28 "
Chestnuts	45 "
Peaches	10 "
Sprouts	22 "
Grapes	6 "
Tomatoes	143 "
Lettuce	140 "
Pears	52 "
Onions	26 "
Radishes	1 "
Beans	41 "
Cranberries	2 "
Celery	4 "
Gherkins	1 "
Parsnips	5 "
Shallots	14 "
Watercress	5 "
Apples	23 "
Mandarine Oranges	7 "
Oranges	16 "
Melons	7 "
Pineapples	13 "
Strawberries	4 "
Gooseberries	9 "
Apricots	2 "
Lemons	5 "
Bananas	3 "
Cocoanuts	5 "
Dried Fruit	60 lbs.

APPENDIX 20—Continued.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES, ETC.

Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops, Factories and Stalls	....	....	14,964
Fish Shops and Stalls, Game Stores, Curing Houses and Carts	....	....	1,380
Fruit Warehouses, Shops, Markets, Stalls and Carts....	....	....	6,646
Cowsheds and Dairies	....	....	317
			<hr/>
			23,307
			<hr/>

VETERINARY REPORT.

Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925. Two hundred and twenty-three animals affected by this Act came into the City during the year. The performances were witnessed and were satisfactory. The licences were found to be in order.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Parasitic Mange.

Rabies.

Glanders.

Sheep Scab.

} No cases occurred or were reported in the City during the year.

Swine Fever. Four cases of Swine Fever were found by the Department in City slaughter-houses.

Anthrax. Two animals were reported as suspected to have died from anthrax. Microscopic examinations of blood specimens revealed that death was not due to that disease.

Other Contagious Diseases. No cases of any disease specified by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, other than those already referred to, occurred in the City during 1933.

Veterinary Supervision of Horses. The Veterinary Inspector paid visits to the various Corporation Stables in the City, which accommodated 74 horses, viz. :—

Police	....	....	....	....	4
Public Cleansing Department				....	66
Parks	....	....	....	....	2
Sanatorium	....	....	....	....	2

The horses of the Public Cleansing Department received treatment on 75 occasions during the year, and the drugs required were dispensed within the Department.

Ten cows and one bull were subjected to the Tuberculin Test before being purchased by the Mental Hospital Committee. Five cows, which failed to pass the test, were rejected.

Numerous visits were also paid to the Mental Hospital Farms at Willerby, Winestead, and at the Sanatorium, Cottingham, by the Veterinary Inspector to treat the stock.

A monthly veterinary examination and bi-annual tuberculin tests of the herd of cows at the Mental Hospital, and periodical inspections of the stock at Winestead Farm have been made.

APPENDIX 20—Continued.

Cruelty to Animals Acts. For the purposes of these Acts, the Veterinary Inspector examined 20 animals at the request of the Police. Twelve prosecutions were instituted: 8 convictions were obtained; 2 summonses were dismissed, and one was withdrawn; whilst judgment was respited in the remaining case. The fines totalled £13 3s. 0d. and costs.

Horse Purchase Committee. Visits were made by the Veterinary Inspector with members of the Committee to examine horses for soundness before being purchased.

Fat Stock Market. A weekly market is held on Mondays at which fat cattle, sheep and pigs are exposed for sale. Inspections of the stock are made on each market day for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. The approximate numbers of animals sold in the past two years have been:—

					1932.		1933.
Cattle	....	....	....	....	20,905	....	20,488
Sheep and Lambs			....	....	104,946	....	108,377
Pigs	....	....	....	....	53,464	....	51,807

There is also an adjoining market for store stock, where young animals are offered for sale each market day. Animals in this market and the Hull Horse Market are also inspected for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

H. P. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Food Inspector.

APPENDIX 21.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Disease.	At All Ages.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.												Total No. of City Cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital.	Total No. of Deaths in the City.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		AT AGES—YEARS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 20 years.	20 years and under 35 years.	35 years and under 45 years.	45 years and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 22.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table showing the Number of Cases notified, the Number of such Cases admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, and the Total Number of Deaths during the years stated.

DISEASE.	1903.			1913			1923.			1923.			1929.			1930.			1931.			1932.			1933.		
	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	
Smallpox	98	98	6	—	—	—	70	68	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera and Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	506	183	75	420	369	23	674	619	21	852	800	37	856	801	47	1145	1118	94	1707	1672	133	1517	1489	52	—	—	
Erysipelas.....	276	219	14	163	231	3	1006	716	11	936	720	2	538	450	5	546	457	3	456	389	7	426	351	12	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	492	369	7	369	250	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Enteric Fever	97	40	17	153	73	4	7	4	3	9	7	2	35	30	3	13	10	4	23	21	2	9	8	1	—	—	
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever	12	—	4	22	1	9	17	—	13	18	—	14	27	—	8	22	—	11	14	—	12	8	—	10	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	8	43	—	7	46	—	1	43	—	11	56	—	5	60	—	6	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	7	—	1	6	—	1	6	3	3	9	5	2	3	14	6	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	1	6	—	1	66	—	6	28	—	3	31	3	3	35	28	4	—	—	
Pemphigus Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	47	—	36	37	56	100	26	—	—	—	—	2	40	—	42	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2314	117	—	225	1	13	466	1	17	890	3	64	2451	56	100	621	19	70	944	3	15	1552	1	42	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hydrophobia (in Man) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1475	5	—	1623	1	—	1867	10	1	1601	—	—	1487	—	—	1311	—	—	—	—	
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	20	—	10	4	—	3	5	2	6	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3813	540	532	1363	611	303	4320	1413	449	5173	1535	719	6502	1354	514	4688	1617	658	5217	2104	454	5720	1894	538	—	—	

APPENDIX 23.**NATURE OF AFTER-EFFECTS REMAINING FROM AN ATTACK OF ENCEPHALITIS
LETHARGICA.**

Cases which have been notified to the Health Department :—

No.	Date Notified.	Sex.	Age at time of Notifi- cation.	Condition at end of year, 1933.
1	2/5/24	Female	21	No change in condition. Whilst her general health is good, she is unable to speak. Still under private medical treatment.
2	30/5/24	Female	17	Died 7th May, 1933.
3	5/6/24	Female	17	No definite information available.
4	7/6/24	Male	5	Improvement in condition continues—spasmodic attacks still occur.
5	18/8/25	Male	12	Normal except when unoccupied when he becomes drowsy and moody. General health good.
6	25/1/27	Male	18	Condition unchanged—still suffering from head pains and dizziness. Has not been able to work since illness commenced.
7	14/11/29	Male	33	Improvement in condition reported. Still under medical attention.
8	6/3/30	Male	33	Lives out of City but no change in condition reported. Under medical treatment.
9	19/9/30	Male	19	Right arm still affected. Occasional epileptic fits.
10	21/4/31	Male	34	Paralysis continues in left arm and left foot. General health otherwise good—is able to work.
11	16/6/32	Female	11	General condition slowly improving—attacks of dizziness not so frequent—attends school.
12	12/5/33	Male	3	Sleeps for about 3 hours only each 48 hours. Improvement in condition reported.
13	20/5/33	Female	34	Suffers from headaches—no other after-effect—following her occupation.

APPENDIX 23—Continued.**CASES REPORTED TO BE SUFFERING FROM AFTER-EFFECTS OF ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**

These cases have not been notified in accordance with the regulations :—

Initials.	Age at time of attack.	Date of Attack of Encephalitis Lethargica.	Present Condition.
E.G.	15	Feb., 1924	No change in patient's condition ; still in Home at Skeffling.
O.R.S.	15	Mar., 1924	Condition slightly worse—trembling of limbs more marked and has to be assisted when eating meals—under medical treatment.
N.D.	15	Dec., 1922	No improvement reported during the year.
M.A.	16	— 1923	Condition worse since an accident in summer, 1932—fits of violent temper—refusal to speak at times, etc.
V.B.	15	June, 1924	No change in condition—eats abnormally, helpless and talks very little—sleeps well.
R.W.	11	May, 1924	Still at Rampton State Institution, near Retford. No report on his condition available.
J.K.R.	18	May, 1930	Left Mental Ward—Institution Hospital in May. Condition unchanged—fits of violent temper and trembling of limbs.
D.T.	22	— 1929	Still in Mental Hospital. Condition unchanged.
T.W.E.B.	31	— 1930	In Public Assistance Institution—condition unaltered—no paralysis, but usual syndrome.
A.N.	19	Aug., 1922	Condition unchanged—incapable of muscular movement. Mentally unsound and hysterical.
E.M.B.	—	—	Paralysis of legs—suffers from severe headaches. No other after-effect reported.

APPENDIX 24.

VACCINATION.

RETURNS MADE BY THE VACCINATION OFFICERS RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births in " Birth List Sheets " 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1932.	Successfully vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Conscientious Objections.	Died Unvaccinated.	Unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of :—			
							Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removals to other Districts.	Removed. Not traceable.	Unaccounted for.
Drypool	1753	985	5	—	604	97	—	21	33	8
Southcoates	495	286	3	—	171	26	1	—	5	3
East Sculcoates	475	268	2	—	170	27	—	1	7	—
West Sculcoates	762	359	3	—	338	35	3	4	18	2
Humber	411	261	1	—	116	24	1	1	6	1
Myton	1027	594	5	—	337	54	5	8	22	2
Hessle....	1061	534	12	—	431	51	5	7	11	10
Cottingham	199	88	—	—	99	8	1	1	2	—
Skirlaugh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6184	3376	31	—	2266	322	16	43	104	26

APPENDIX 25.

CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, DR. H. MASON LEETE.

City Hospital, Castle Hill, Cottingham. In course of construction, and to accommodate 374 beds when completed.

160 beds available; no new accommodation brought into use during the year. Two 28-bed pavilions in course of erection will be available in 1934.

Evan Fraser (Smallpox) Hospital, Sutton on Hull—150 beds.

Staff—

Medical Superintendent—H. MASON LEETE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer, City Hospital—A. C. MORRISON, M.D., D.P.H.

Matron—Miss J. ARMSTRONG, R.R.C.

1 Deputy Matron.

1 Sister (acting Matron).

1 Sister Tutor.

7 Sisters.

20 Staff Nurses.

33 Probationer Nurses.

NOTE AS TO THE FORM OF THIS REPORT.

This report follows the form introduced in 1931. The main tables and analyses refer to cases treated to a conclusion during 1933 classified according to the final hospital diagnoses. The figures are comparable with those of 1931 and 1932 but not with those of previous years.

NUMBERS DEALT WITH DURING 1933 AT THE CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.*

In Hospital, January 1st.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In Hospital, December 31st.
219	2014	1962	271

The City Hospital dealt with Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis and the infectious diseases generally with the exception of cases of Scarlet Fever, which except for doubtful and complicated cases, were dealt with at the Evan Fraser Hospital. Most of the beds at the City Hospital were occupied by cases of Diphtheria which remained severe in type throughout the year; only 20 beds were available (in cubicle wards) for the other infectious diseases.

CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION.

Diphtheria	1538
Scarlet Fever	385
Other infectious diseases	66
Other diseases	8
Observation....	17

2014

* For the number of cases dealt with at the Evan Fraser Hospital, see page 208.

APPENDIX 25—Continued.

DISEASES TREATED TO A CONCLUSION DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE FINAL OR HOSPITAL DIAGNOSIS.

TABLE A. DIPHTHERIA.

<i>Ages.</i>			<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	6	....	7	....	13	....	4
1—2 years	....	....	25	....	16	....	41	....	3
2—3 years	....	....	41	....	29	....	70	....	7
3—4 years	....	....	40	....	62	....	102	....	14
4—5 years	....	....	52	....	46	....	98	....	16
5—10 years	....	....	219	....	265	....	484	....	32
10—15 years	....	....	97	....	102	....	199	....	6
15—20 years	....	....	13	....	26	....	39	....	1
20—25 years	....	....	7	....	22	....	29	....	—
25 years and over	....	....	10	....	27	....	37	....	3
Total	....	....	510	....	602	....	1112	....	86

According to the type of disease the 1112 cases are classified as follow :—

Faucial	....	....	....	....	883
Laryngeal	....	....	....	....	37
Carriers	....	....	....	....	163
Other....	....	....	....	....	29
					1112

Diphtheria carriers are cases where there are no clinical signs of Diphtheria, but where a diphtheria-like germ has been found in throat, nose or other site either by an outside bacteriologist or at the hospital. Such cases, though they need isolation, are not suffering from Diphtheria, and should not therefore be included in the final statistics and especially in the calculation of the death rate. There were 163 carriers in the total of 1112 diphtheria cases, and in many the carrier condition was not confirmed in hospital—but all carriers, confirmed or otherwise, are omitted in the following table which shows true clinical Diphtheria only. One carrier died of Enteritis, Diphtheria playing no part in the fatal issue.

The diagnosis was confirmed in practically all cases by bacteriological examination, though the final diagnosis is on a clinical basis.

TABLE A1. DIPHTHERIA.

Type of Disease.	No. of Cases.	Paralytic Complications (Non-fatal cases)	Deaths.	Paralysis Rate %.	Mortality Rate %.
Faucial	883	85	76	9·6	8·6
Laryngeal	37	3	9	8·1	24·3
Others	29	—	1	—	3·4
	949	88	86	9·3	9·06

APPENDIX 25—Continued.

Of the 37 Laryngeal cases, 13 required tracheotomy, and of these 6 died.

The remaining 3 deaths in Laryngeal cases were due to Toxæmia. Of the 79 fatal toxic cases, 15 showed paralysis before death ; these cases are not included in calculating the paralysis rate.

The average duration of treatment of the the Diphtheria cases discharged was 39·14 days This compares with 35·09 days in 1932 and 36·2 days in 1931.

Diphtheria continued to be severe throughout the year, though the severity of the disease was appreciably less than in 1932 and 1931, the case mortality rates for faucial cases in these years being :—

1931	....	....	....	13·3%
1932	....	....	....	11·0%
1933	....	....	....	8·6%

The special investigations begun in 1932 were continued and completed during the year under review. This work was done in collaboration with Professor McLeod, F.R.S.,* Head of the Bacteriological Department of the Leeds School of Medicine, and a paper describing the investigations, its results and conclusions was published in "The Lancet" of 18th November, 1933, under the title of "Diphtheria in Hull and its Relation to Bacteriological Type." The conclusions arrived at were as follow :—

(1) We have demonstrated a heavy incidence of gravis infection in Hull Diphtheria. Of a series of 310 cases of all grades of severity, 59 per cent. have shown this strain of Diphtheria bacillus. This heavy incidence, we suggest, is the explanation of the high Diphtheria morbidity and mortality recently experienced in Hull.

(2) Of the 40 toxic deaths in this series, 35 were due to gravis and 5 to intermediate strains.

(3) The striking feature of these gravis infections in a completely non-immune subject is the extremely rapid course of the toxæmia. The short time-interval between infection and toxin-fixation defeats the ordinary methods of recognition and treatment. This emphasises the importance of prophylaxis as being the best method of dealing with Diphtheria.

(4) In Hull the intermediate type is intermediate in clinical severity. It is found in toxic and fatal cases, but to a less extent than is the gravis strain. In this respect the findings in Hull differ from those obtained in Leeds and some other places where the case-mortality from intermediate infection is considerably higher.

(5) The mitis organism is at present of scanty distribution in Hull and is associated with mild and non-toxic cases.

This investigation supports the contention that there are three main types of diphtheria bacilli which differ in virulence for man, the starch-fermenting strain or "gravis" type being the most virulent. It is significant to note that with the falling mortality rates there has also been a relative decrease in the prevalence of the gravis organism in Hull. A second series of 100 consecutive cases was investigated at the end of the year and it was found that the percentage of gravis strains had fallen to 39 in place of the 59 of the earlier series. Type investigation is still being carried out in the severe cases, the work being done in the hospital laboratory, but the facilities available are not yet sufficient to enable us to type all cases as a routine, which is the ideal to aim at.

APPENDIX 25—*Continued.*

Apart from this investigation, which is of general as well as local interest, it is still necessary to stress the need for rapidity in dealing with Diphtheria or suspected Diphtheria. Swab results should not be waited for but treatment or removal to hospital should be carried out if the clinical findings suggest Diphtheria. Many cases arrive in hospital too late for treatment to be effective. Of the 86 fatal cases, 27 died within 48 hours of admission. Attention is drawn elsewhere in the report to the attempts made to solicit the co-operation of parents and doctors in securing early admission of the cases to hospital. In hospital, we rely on the immediate administration of anti-toxin by the intravenous as well as the intramuscular route, in all cases which are regarded as severe. This routine is combined with absolute rest and careful nursing, together with special treatment in individual cases employing the recently developed therapeutic measures which research work shows may be useful in the treatment of this disease. Part of this work is in the nature of investigation, and I have to record with pleasure the valuable and entirely voluntary co-operation of Dr. Muir, Physician to the Hull Royal Infirmary, and Dr. Brown, Physician to the Grimsby and District Hospital, in a study of heart and circulatory failure in toxic diphtheria. A series of severe cases has been investigated during the year using clinical, electro-cardiographic and pathological methods, and much of interest, some of it new, is emerging. It is hoped that our findings will be published in due course and that they will lead to further measures of treatment.

TABLE B. SCARLET FEVER.

<i>Ages.</i>				<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1	....	—
1—2 years	....	....	....	4	....	5	....	9	....	—
2—3 years	....	....	....	6	....	10	....	16	....	—
3—4 years	....	....	....	12	....	17	....	29	....	—
4—5 years	....	....	....	15	....	18	....	33	....	—
5—10 years	....	....	....	67	....	97	....	164	....	1
10—15 years	....	....	....	36	....	35	....	71	....	—
15—20 years	....	....	....	7	....	8	....	15	....	—
20—25 years	....	....	....	3	....	7	....	10	....	—
25 years and over	....	....	....	5	....	8	....	13	....	—
				—		—		—		—
Total	....	....	....	156	....	205	....	361	....	1
				—		—		—		—

Complications and Deaths.

In the 361 cases the scarlatinal complications were as follow :—

<i>Complication.</i>			<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Rate %</i>
Late Adenitis	....	....	66	18·2
Rhinitis	....	....	24	6·6
Otorrhœa	....	....	26	7·2
Arthritis	....	....	12	3·3
Albuminuria	....	....	45	12·4

There was one death. This was a child of 5 years and occurred on the fifth day of disease. Death was due to Toxæmia and this is the first death from uncomplicated Scarlet Fever that we have recorded for 3 years.

APPENDIX 25—Continued.

The case mortality is 0·2%. The average duration of treatment in hospital was 39·6 days.

Scarlet Fever maintained its mild type, though the incidence of septic complications recorded is high.

TABLE C. OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<i>Disease.</i>				<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Deaths</i>
Enteric fever	....	....	....	6	....	3	....	9	....	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	....	....	....	7	....	4	....	11	....	3
Encephalitis	....	....	....	2	....	—	....	2	....	—
Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	24	....	2
Measles	....	....	....	13	....	7	....	20	....	1
Chickenpox	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	5	....	—
Anthrax	....	....	....	2	....	—	....	2	....	—
Syphilis	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1	....	—
Erysipelas	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	—
				—		—		—		—
Total	....	....	....	45	....	31	....	76	....	8
				—		—		—		—

Of the 9 Enteric Fever cases, 8 suffered from Typhoid infection and 1 from Paratyphoid B. The 2 deaths were due to Typhoid Fever.

The Poliomyelitis cases recorded represent admissions during a small outbreak of this disease which occurred during the dry summer of 1933. The age distribution and final results are summarised in the following table :—

TABLE C.1. POLIOMYELITIS. Analysis of 24 cases.

Ages.		Males.	Females.	Results.		
				Complete recovery.	Recovery with Paralysis.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	....	—	1	—	1	—
1-5 years	....	9	5	2	11	1
5-10 „	....	2	1	2	1	—
10-15 „	....	2	2	1	3	—
15-20 „	....	1	1	—	1	1
		14	10	5	17	2

It will be noted that 15 of the 24 cases occurred under the age of 5 years. In four of the five cases in which recovery was complete, there was no paralysis on admission, and in the fifth case the paralysis was only slight. In 7 of the 17 cases discharged paralysed, the paralysis

APPENDIX 25—Continued.

showed definite improvement as compared with the condition on admission, the remaining 10 being in much the same state as on admission. Immobilisation and massage were used where indicated, and arrangements were made for after-care on discharge from hospital. Convalescent serum treatment was used in two severe cases without appreciable effect. It is probable that non-paralytic cases of this disease are difficult to recognise and few reach hospital, while cases showing paralysis must be regarded as "late" and beyond the reach of specific therapy which in itself is not yet on a satisfactory basis. Nevertheless, valuable ameliorative work can be done, the necessary orthopædic treatment of the paralysed limbs being instituted as early as possible.

The Measles cases shown in Table C. were with three exceptions sent in as suffering from some other condition, chiefly Scarlet Fever. Measles cases as such have not been admitted during the year.

TABLE D. OTHER DISEASES.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Tonsillitis	138	195	333	—
Bronchitis and Broncho-Pneumonia	12	5	17	7
Simple Laryngitis	14	7	21	1
Malaria	3	—	3	—
Drug, Food and Septic Rashes	8	1	9	—
Enteritis	2	2	4	1
Miscellaneous	17	9	26	9
Total	194	219	413	18

The cases of Tonsillitis were practically all sent to hospital as cases of Diphtheria, but the diagnosis of Tonsillitis was confirmed by subsequent observation and bacteriological examination. Included in the category of Tonsillitis are cases of Pharyngitis, Quinsy and other septic throat conditions.

SUMMARY OF CASES DISCHARGED.

Table A	1112
„ B	361
„ C	76
„ D	413
Total	1962

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT WORK.

Either Dr. Ritchie Rodger or Dr. Simpson visited the hospital from time to time and were on call for emergencies. Four operations were performed for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids and two for Mastoid disease. In addition several examinations by direct laryngoscopy were carried out in cases of Laryngeal or suspected Laryngeal Diphtheria.

APPENDIX 25—*Continued.*

LABORATORY.

The examinations carried out in the hospital laboratory were as follow :—

Nature of Examination.	No. of specimens.
Cultures for B. Diphtheria	7886
Blood for agglutination tests	30
Blood Cultures	14
Blood films	3
Cerebro-spinal fluid	67
Urines for special examination	547
Fæces for enteric organisms	45
Sputum for B. Tuberculosis	7
Various	29
Total	8628

In addition to the routine work tabulated above, special research into the type of Diphtheria bacillus present in Hull was undertaken and during the year 340 cases were investigated in detail. As the organism had to be isolated in pure culture and then tested in several different ways, each case required ten separate tests or steps, so that the amount of work covered was considerable. At the same time separate specimens were sent to Professor McLeod at Leeds in connection with the larger investigations referred to under Table A and during the year these numbered 266.

The laboratory is licensed for inoculation experiments and during 1933, 27 experiments were performed. These were chiefly virulence tests in Diphtheria, which it is necessary to perform in special and doubtful cases.

SCHICK AND DICK TESTS.

Immunisations.

Routine testing of the Nursing and Domestic Staffs against Diphtheria and Scarlet fever was continued and susceptibles were immunised before coming in contact with infection.

	Nursing Staff.	Domestic Staff.	Others.
Schick tests (including retests)	72	29	49
Dick tests (including retests)	58	23	—
Anti-diphtheria inoculations (courses)	22	8	45
Anti-scarlet fever inoculations (courses)	14	5	—
Anti-enteric inoculations (courses)	21	6	—

APPENDIX 25—Continued.**PATIENTS FROM NEIGHBOURING LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES
ADMITTED TO CITY HOSPITALS :—**

Diphtheria	26	Deaths	2
Scarlet Fever	34	„	—
Poliomyelitis	1	„	—
Anthrax	2	„	—
—	—	—	—
—	63	—	2
—	—	—	—

The cost of maintenance of these patients was charged to the Local Authorities concerned. Particulars are as under :—

Cottingham Urban District Council	....	Diphtheria—14 cases Scarlet Fever—16 cases
Sculcoates Rural District Council	....	Diphtheria—11 cases Scarlet Fever—17 cases
Hedon Corporation	....	Scarlet Fever—1 case
Hessle Urban District Council	....	Diphtheria—1 case
Beverley Corporation	....	Anthrax—1 case
East Riding County Council	....	Poliomyelitis—1 case Anthrax—1 case

These cases are included in the foregoing tables.

SICKNESS AMONGST HOSPITAL STAFF.

Three members of the Hospital Staff (all nurses) contracted Diphtheria and were admitted to the wards. The cases were trivial. No other infectious disease occurred amongst the staff, but five members were admitted for treatment of non-infectious conditions. These were :—

Tonsillitis	2
Pleurisy	1
Appendicitis	1
Gastric Ulcer	1

Port Sanitary Cases. Fifteen cases were sent in by the officers of the Port Sanitary Authority for treatment at the City Hospital. Thirteen were discharged during the year and the final diagnoses in these cases were :—

Typhoid	3
Malaria	3
Measles	1
Enteritis....	1
Chicken Pox	1
Drug Rash	1
Influenza	2
Tonsillitis	1

All the above cases have been included in the appropriate foregoing tables.

APPENDIX 25—Continued.**EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.**

The total number of cases dealt with at Evan Fraser Hospital during 1933 is shown in the following table. These figures are included in the main admission and discharge table shown on page 200.

In Hospital January 1st	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In Hospital December 31st
48	358	344	62

With the exception of complicated or operative cases, all cases of Scarlet Fever were treated at Evan Fraser Hospital during the year. Ten cases admitted to the City Hospital which proved, after observation, to be Scarlet Fever, were transferred to the Evan Fraser Hospital and treated to a conclusion there.

As accommodation at the City Hospital increases, admissions to the Evan Fraser Hospital will correspondingly decrease.

It should be noted, however, that the accommodation at the Evan Fraser Hospital proved of great value in releasing wards at the City Hospital for Diphtheria during the marked outbreak in the winter of 1932-33. It will be necessary to regard the accommodation at this hospital as reserve accommodation for epidemic periods for some years yet. The hospital has in any case to be maintained as the Smallpox hospital for the City, so that this does not offer any special difficulty.

The details of cases discharged will be found in the main Scarlet Fever table on page 203.

Smallpox. No case of Smallpox or suspected Smallpox was admitted during the year.

APPENDIX 26.

REPORT OF CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Tables showing the results of the examination of Bacteriological (Pathological) specimens received during the year :—

<i>Disease Suspected.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Results of Examination.</i>			
		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Doubtful.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	
Diphtheria	5608	656	215	4737	
Tubercle (Pulmonary)	2185	291	—	1894	
Do. (Non-Pulmonary)	27	3	—	24	
Enteric Fever (diagnosis)	20	4	—	16	
Do. (not for diagnosis but to see if free from infection)	4	{ Fæces — { Urine —		{ 4 { 0	
Miscellaneous	94	51	—	43	
Totals	7938	1005	215	6718	

A. R. TANKARD, F.I.C.

APPENDIX 27.

CANCER DEATHS, 1933.

SITE OF DISEASE.	0—20		20—40		40—60		60—80		80—over		Totals.		Grand Totals. 1933
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	—	—	—	—	8	1	18	5	1	—	27	6	33
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	—	1	—	—	37	22	82	62	6	6	125	91	216
Respiratory Organs....	—	—	1	—	10	2	17	5	—	—	28	7	35
Uterus	—	—	—	8	—	15	—	13	—	1	—	37	37
Other Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	13	13
Breast	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	8	—	3	—	30	30
Male Genito-Urinary Organs	1	—	—	—	5	—	11	—	—	—	17	—	17
Skin	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	4
Other or unspecified Organs	—	2	—	3	3	6	12	6	2	1	17	18	35
Totals	1	3	1	15	64	69	141	106	9	11	216	204	420

APPENDIX 28.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM—STATISTICS.

		In Institu- tion on Jan. 1, 1933.	Admitted during the year 1933.	Dis- charged during the year 1933.	Died in the Institu- tion, 1933.	In Institu- tion on Dec. 31, 1933.
Number of doubt- fully Tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males	—	4	4	—	—
	Adult Females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	1	16	17	—	—
	TOTAL	1	20	21	—	—
Number of defin- itely Tubercu- lous Patients admitted for treatment	Adult Males	49	135	122	12	50
	Adult Females	35	61	58	3	35
	Children	38	66	68	2	34
	TOTAL	122	262	248	17	119
GRAND TOTAL		123	282	269	17	119

The admissions were classified as under :—

	Classification.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children.	Totals.	
					1933	1932
Pulmonary.	T.B. Minus	26	16	50	92	108
	T.B. + I	47	11	—	58	70
	T.B. + 2	57	30	5	92	97
	T.B. + 3	2	3	—	5	4
Non-Pulmonary	Bones and Joints....	1	1	8	10	5
	Abdominal	—	—	2	2	17
	Other Organs	2	—	—	2	4
	Peripheral Glands	—	—	1	1	—
	Observation	4	—	16	20	19
	TOTALS	139	61	82	282	324

APPENDIX 28—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM—STATISTICS—Continued.

IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS
DISCHARGED IN 1933.

Classification on Admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in Institution.															Grand Total.	
			Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals.				
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent	6	4	14	5	3	18	—	1	14	—	1	1	11	9	47	67	
		Not Quiescent	4	5	4	4	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	9	10	8	27	
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	
	Class T.B. Plus. Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	4	—	8	
		Not Quiescent	13	1	—	17	1	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	35	2	1	38	
		Died in Inst.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	
	Class T.B. Plus. Group II.	Quiescent	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	8	
		Not Quiescent	16	5	1	23	6	—	11	9	—	1	3	—	51	23	1	75	
		Died in Inst.....	3	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	9	2	—	11	
	Class T.B. Plus. Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	4	
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pulmonary Totals....		44	16	20	60	17	20	19	15	15	5	9	4	128	57	59	244
	NON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	5
			Not Quiescent	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3
Died in Inst.....			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abdominal.		Quiescent	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	1	6	8	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Organs.		Quiescent	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peripheral Glands.		Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non Pulmonary Totals ....		....	1	2	3	3	—	2	2	—	3	—	2	3	6	4	11	21
GRAND TOTALS ....		....	45	18	23	63	17	22	21	15	18	5	11	7	134	61	70	265

Average stay in Sanatorium expressed in days :—

	Male.	Female.	Children.
No. of Patients	138	61	87
Average No. of Days	130·1	203·3	146·9

APPENDIX 29.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(A) RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES
DURING THE YEAR.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTALS.	
	Adults.		Child- ren.		Adults.		Child- ren.		Adults.		Child- ren.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	158	111	24	19	9	12	27	24	167	123	51	43	384	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	7	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	107	80	74	405—	796
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	2	11	7	7	—	—	1	1	2	11	8	8	29	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	7	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	359	450	457	1380—	1416
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :														
(a) Recovered....	20	16	26	13	2	2	13	13	22	18	39	26	105	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276	477	552	539	1844—	1949
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	433	325	171	178	43	46	129	94	476	371	300	272	1419	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	1	14—	1433

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	....	....	....	....	1445
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	....	....	....	....	46
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"....	....	....	....	....	109
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	....	....	....	....	212
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	....	....	....	....	7653
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	....	....	....	....	46
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—					
	(a) Personal	....	....	....	....	44
	(b) Other	....	....	....	....	4584
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations)	....	....	....	....	400
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	....	....	....	....	12667
10.	Number of :—					
	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined	....	....	....	....	1182
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	....	....	....	....	931
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	....	....	....	....	2
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st....	....	....	....	....	496
(B) NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).						
	Provided by the Council	....	....	....	....	2
	Provided by Voluntary Bodies	....	....	....	....	—

C. METCALFE BROWN,

Senior Tuberculosis Officer.

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

C.—NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1933, IN INSTITUTIONS
BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Hull Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham	79	40	4	12	135
POOR LAW INSTITU- TIONS :—					
Anlaby Road Insti- tution (Hospital)	32	—	As required.		32
Beverley Road In- stitution (Hospital)	—	—	11	14	25
TOTAL	111	40	15	26	192

APPENDIX 29—*Continued.*

(D) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION DURING THE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

				In Institu- tions on Jan. 1 (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharg'd during the year (3)	Died in the Institu- tions (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31 (5)	
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observa- tion	{	Adult males		—	4	4	—	—	
		Adult females		—	—	—	—	—	
		Children		1	16	17	—	—	
		Total		1	20	21	—	—	
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treat- ment	{	Adult males		49 15†	135 18†	122 19†	12 —	50 14†	
			Adult females		35	61	58	3	35
		Children		38 12§ 1†	66 2§ 1†	68 3§ 1†	2 — —	34 11§ 1†	
			Total		122 12§ 16†	262 2§ 19†	248 3§ 20†	— 17 —	119 11§ 15†
	Grand Total				151	303	292	17	145

† After-Care Colony, Walkington.

§ Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside

All others relate to the Sanatorium, Cottingham.

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

(E) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNCIL.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31.
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis admitted for treat- ment.	Adult Males	22	134	77	65	14
	Adult females	3	70	41	25	7
	Children	—	5	2	3	—
	Total	25	209	120	93	21
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tubercu- losis admitted for treatment	Adult males	9	20	13	7	9
	Adult females	6	18	15	3	6
	Children	9	34	21	9	13
	Total	24	72	49	19	28
Grand Total		49	281	169	112	49

(F) RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Non-tuberculous	1	—	3	1	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	14
Doubtful	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	1	—	5	3	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	17

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

(G) RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification on Admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Totals.			Grand Totals.	
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.							
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent	6	4	14	6	3	18	2	1	14	—	1	1	14	9	47	70
		Not Quiescent	4	5	4	5	3	1	2	2	1	—	—	2	11	10	8	29
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3-102	
	Class T.B. Plus. Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	3	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	6	4	1	11
		Not Quiescent	13	1	—	17	1	1	7	—	—	3	—	—	40	2	1	43
		Died in Inst.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	3-57
	Class T.B. Plus. Group II.	Quiescent	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	8
		Not Quiescent	16	5	1	25	6	—	13	9	—	1	3	—	55	23	1	79
		Died in Inst.	3	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	9	2	—	11-98
	Class T.B. Plus. Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	4
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Total Pulmonary		44	16	20	64	17	20	30	15	16	6	9	4	144	57	60	261
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	2	6	8
		Not Quiescent	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	4
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdom- inal.	Quiescent	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	1	6	8
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peri- pheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary Totals		1	2	3	6	—	2	2	—	4	—	2	5	9	4	14	27
GRAND TOTAL		45	18	23	70	17	22	32	15	20	6	11	9	153	61	74	288	

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—THIRD SCHEDULE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (a) THE CONDITION PRIOR TO 1926 AND FOR THE YEARS 1932 AND 1933 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER; AND (b) THE REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CASES WRITTEN OFF THE REGISTER.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1932.				1933.					
				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				
					Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3		Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults.	M.	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Child'n.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults.	M.	6	16	11	2	29	25	24	33	2	59	40	28	47	6	81
			F.	4	4	3	—	7	16	11	34	1	46	32	13	37	6	56
		Child'n.	14	1	1	—	2	63	—	2	—	2	53	—	3	—	3	
	Condition not ascertained during the year			2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.			46	25	15	2	42	106	36	69	3	108	125	41	87	12	140
	(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults.	M.	24	5	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	22	8	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child'n.			250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			481	182	59	1	242	24	11	10	—	21	13	5	4	—	9	
Dead		Adults.	M.	16	3	26	117	146	6	7	32	16	55	4	4	15	6	25
			F.	7	—	20	68	88	7	5	19	20	44	5	2	8	9	19
		Child'n.	15	—	3	12	15	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	
Total written off Dispensary Register			815	198	111	198	507	39	23	61	36	120	24	11	28	17	56	
Grand Totals			861	223	126	200	549	145	59	130	39	228	149	52	115	29	196	

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—THIRD SCHEDULE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (a) THE CONDITION PRIOR TO 1926 AND FOR THE YEARS 1932 AND 1933 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER; AND (b) THE REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CASES WRITTEN OFF THE REGISTER.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1932.					1933.				
				Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults.	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	4
		Child'n.	6	1	—	—	7	9	6	1	17	33	3	—	1	6	10	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults.	M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	6	4	—	3	—	7	
			F.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	5	—	1	1	4	6	
		Child'n.	—	—	3	1	4	14	4	2	13	33	13	4	1	23	41	
	Condition not ascertained during the year			1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.			9	1	3	1	14	28	13	8	36	85	22	5	8	33	68	
Transferred to Pulmonary				—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults.	M.	5	1	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			F.	3	1	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Child'n.	11	8	3	18	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			24	3	10	13	50	7	2	—	7	16	1	2	—	2	5
	Dead	Adults.	M.	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	
			F.	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
		Child'n.	3	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	
Total written off Dispensary Register			48	13	16	37	114	9	5	1	8	23	2	2	—	2	6	
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)				57	14	19	38	128	37	18	9	44	108	24	7	8	35	74

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previ- ously notified by other doctors).
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases.												
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and up- wards	Total	
Pulmonary—													
Males	—	9	21	11	21	40	67	48	49	25	2	293	343
Females	—	3	13	12	27	44	58	22	21	2	1	203	235
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males	2	18	21	5	8	8	2	1	1	1	1	68	74
Females	1	12	18	7	5	4	8	5	2	—	—	62	67
Total	3	42	73	35	61	96	135	76	73	28	4	626	719

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January, to the 31st December, 1933, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary—												
Males	—	1	2	—	2	3	3	1	5	4	1	22
Females	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	1	2	1	17
Non-Pulmonary:												
Males	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	10
Females	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	8
Total	4	7	2	1	4	5	8	7	8	8	3	57

Source of Information.

No. of Cases.

		Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
Death Returns	From Local Registrars	19	13
	Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	1	—
Posthumous Notifications .....	.....	10	4
Transfers from other areas (other than transferable deaths) .....	.....	7	—
Other sources if any (Telephone 2 ; Letter 1) .....	.....	2	1
		39	18

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Registers of Notifications on the 31st December :—

YEAR.	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			TOTAL CASES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1933	646	475	1121	191	173	364	1485
1932	686	455	1141	208	201	409	1550
1931	633	453	1086	172	151	323	1409
1930	956	658	1614	249	221	470	2084
1929 ...	886	640	1526	221	198	419	1945
1928	996	736	1732	262	236	498	2230
1927	842	591	1433	209	186	395	1828
1926	1048	788	1836	266	249	515	2351
1925	965	672	1637	232	208	440	2077

APPENDIX 30.

AFTER CAREERS OF SANATORIUM SCHOOL CHILDREN.

							<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total.</i>
A. <i>Children over 14 years of age.</i>									
1.	Are known to be incapable by reason of mental or physical defect of undertaking employment	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	11
2.	Are in attendance at an institution for further education	....					8	9	17
3.	Are in any other institution	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	5
4.	Are unemployed	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	6
5.	Number employed in industrial or manual occupations	....					12	3	15
6.	Number employed in agricultural or rural occupations	....					3	—	3
7.	Number employed in domestic occupations including those who are helping in the domestic work at home	....	....				—	21	21
8.	Number employed in commercial, professional or clerical	....					3	3	6
9.	Number employed in blind alley or other precarious occupations	....	....	....	....	....	14	—	14
B. <i>Children under 14 years of age.</i>									
1.	Are attending ordinary schools	....	....	....	....	....	122	93	215
2.	Are in any other Institution	....	....	....	....	....	13	4	17
C. <i>Children removed from the Dispensary Register.</i>									
1.	Have since died	....	....	....	....	....	12	31	43
2.	Recovered	....	....	....	....	....	128	105	233
3.	Lost sight of or transferred to other areas	....	....	....	....	....	90	58	148
4.	Discharged as non-tuberculous	....	....	....	....	....	148	104	252
							563	443	1006

APPENDIX 31.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE
MILL STREET TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorr- hœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Cases—										
1. Under treatment or observa- tion at the beginning of year	234	228	8	2	181	201	23	11	446	442
2. Removed from register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or obser- vation of same infection	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
3. Dealt with for first time (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from :										
Syphilis, primary	75	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	2
„ secondary	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
„ all later stages	29	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	35
„ congenital	11	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	17
Soft Chancre	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	73	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infec- tion	—	—	—	—	383	141	—	—	383	141
„ later	—	—	—	—	30	65	—	—	30	65
Conditions other than Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	302	35	302	35
4. Dealt with for first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection	108	9	3	—	62	4	—	—	173	13
	471	304	84	2	657	411	325	46	1537	763

APPENDIX 31—*Continued.*

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>No. of cases—Continued.</i>										
5. Discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	24	3	37	2	118	26	314	42	493	73
6. Which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were on first attendance suffering from :										
Syphilis, primary	45	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	37
„ secondary	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ all later stages	45	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	21
„ congenital	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Soft Chancre	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	158	102	—	—	158	102
„ later	—	—	—	—	39	22	—	—	39	22
7. Which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	5	24	5	—	14	26	—	—	24	50
8. Transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	127	26	18	—	165	22	—	—	310	48
9. Remaining under treatment or observation on 31st Dec., 1933...	214	176	5	—	163	213	11	4	393	393
	471	304	84	2	657	411	325	46	1537	763
<i>Number of cases in the following stages of Syphilis, included in item 6, who failed to complete one course of treatment :—</i>										
Syphilis, primary	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
„ secondary	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ all later stages	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5
„ Congenital	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

APPENDIX 31—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Out-Patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention of the medical officers	5036	3028	299	—	4951	3656	871	73	11157	6757
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings	24	—	15	—	12761	4079	19	—	12819	4079
	5060	3028	314	—	17712	7735	890	73	23976	10836
In-Patients—										
(a) Total number of patients admitted during the year	51	28	—	—	32	21	—	—	82	49
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	4009	3488	—	—	1177	780	—	—	5186	4268
	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis in item 3 above, classified according to age periods	3	7	—	1	5	6	3	3	11	17
	Microscopical.				Serum Tests.					
	For Spirochetes.		For Gonococci.		Wasserman.		Gonorrhoea.			
Pathological Work—										
(a) No. of specimens examined at and by the medical officers of the treatment centre	16		15		—		—			
(b) No. of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	96		1556		1261		12			

APPENDIX 31—*Continued.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE
DURING THE YEAR CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH
THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

NEW CASES.

	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Conditions other than Venereal.	Totals.
HULL	182	43	458	245	928
East Riding (Yorks.)	13	3	35	22	73
West Riding (Yorks.)	2	2	3	—	7
Bath	—	—	—	1	1
Birmingham	—	1	1	1	3
Blackpool	—	—	1	—	1
Bristol	—	—	1	—	1
Bradford	—	—	1	—	1
Cardiff	1	—	—	—	1
Coventry	1	—	—	—	1
Cumberland	—	—	1	—	1
Durham....	—	1	—	—	1
Essex	—	—	1	—	1
Falmouth	—	1	—	—	1
Gloucester	—	—	1	—	1
Grimsby	1	1	1	—	3
Gt. Yarmouth	—	—	—	1	1
Gateshead	—	—	1	—	1
Hampshire	1	—	—	—	1
Hertford	—	—	1	—	1
Jarrow	—	—	1	—	1
Leeds	3	—	1	2	6
Leith	—	—	1	—	1
Lincolnshire	5	1	5	5	16
Liverpool	4	2	5	1	12
London	6	—	16	2	24
Manchester	3	—	1	2	6
Middlesbrough	—	—	—	1	1
Newark	1	—	—	—	1
Newcastle	—	—	5	1	6
Northumberland	—	—	1	—	1
Nottingham	—	—	—	1	1
Peterbrough	—	—	1	—	1
Redcar	—	—	1	—	1
Scotland	2	1	13	2	18
Seaham	—	—	1	—	1
Sheffield	—	—	4	—	4
Shields	2	1	3	—	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	227	57	565	287	1136

APPENDIX 31—Continued.

	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Conditions other than Venereal.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	227	57	565	287	1136
Somerset	—	—	—	1	1
Southport	—	—	1	—	1
Southampton	—	—	1	—	1
Sunderland	1	—	—	—	1
Surrey	—	—	1	—	1
Swansea	—	—	1	—	1
Wakefield	1	—	—	—	1
Wales	4	—	9	3	16
West Hartlepool	—	—	1	1	2
Wigan	—	—	1	—	1
Wolverhampton	—	—	1	—	1
Worcester	—	—	1	—	1
York	—	—	1	—	1
Aden	3	—	4	1	8
Africa	3	1	3	—	7
Australia	—	—	1	2	3
Belgium.....	1	—	—	—	1
China	3	—	—	1	4
Cyprus	1	1	—	—	2
Denmark	5	2	4	1	12
Esthonia	3	1	6	1	11
Finland	4	1	13	3	21
France	1	—	—	—	1
Germany	—	1	4	—	5
Greece	25	4	9	6	44
Holland.....	—	—	—	2	2
Iceland	1	—	1	1	3
India	5	1	7	6	19
Ireland	3	—	3	4	10
Italy	—	1	9	—	10
Japan	1	—	—	—	1
Latvia	3	—	5	—	8
Malta	—	—	1	—	1
Nigeria	1	—	—	—	1
Norway	6	4	10	7	27
Poland	5	2	3	1	11
Portugal	1	—	—	—	1
Singapore	—	—	1	—	1
Spain	1	—	—	—	1
Sweden	7	—	12	3	22
U.S.A.	—	—	1	1	2
U.S.S.R.	—	—	2	—	2
Yugo Slavia	1	—	1	2	4
Totals	317	76	683	334	1410

APPENDIX 32.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE SUMMONED IN AN
EMERGENCY BY MIDWIVES.

	No.
Calls for Medical Aid	837
<i>Calls during Pregnancy</i>	139
Hæmorrhage—	
(1) Before 6th month....	35
(2) Between 6th and 9th month	12
(3) Occurring at onset of labour	25
	<hr/> 72
All the other calls for medical aid during pregnancy were when patient was 7, 8 or 9 months pregnant.	
Albuminuria	14
For inductions	3
Minor affections associated with pregnancy	44
Advised by Clinic Doctor	5
Stillbirth	1
	<hr/> 67
<i>Calls for medical aid at onset of labour up to end of 3rd stage</i>	386
Most of the calls were for delay during the 2nd stage ; Uterine Inertia or no advance of presenting part. Forceps used in most cases.	
Delayed labour	175
Abnormal Presentations—	
(1) Breech	15
(2) Occipito-Posterior	25
(3) Prolapsed Cord	6
(4) Other Malpresentations	14
	<hr/> 60
Hæmorrhage during labour	23
Retained or Adherent Placenta	14
	<hr/> 37
Rupture of Perineum	114

NOTE.—Medical help was summoned in 235 cases of delayed labour and abnormal presentation, *i.e.*, in 8·2% of the 2,854 cases delivered by midwives.

APPENDIX 33.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES
FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Name of Institution	....	....	HULL MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.
No. of Beds	....	....	60 for Maternity Cases. 2 for Nursing Mothers. 12 for Isolation. 30 Cots.
Address	....	....	HEDON ROAD, HULL.
No. of cases in the Home on the 1st January, 1933	....	....	52
No. of cases admitted during 1933	....	....	1146
Average duration of stay	....	....	14 days
No. of cases delivered by—			
(a) Midwives	....	....	926
(b) Doctors	....	....	83
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance	....	....	950
(a) Ante-Natal	....	243	117 cases Induced Labour, viz.:— 18 Toxæmias of Pregnancy. 68 Disproportion. 12 Bad Obstetric History. 6 Cardiac Disease. 13 Others. 12 cases Induction of Abortion, viz.:— 5 Cardiac Disease. 3 Phthisis. 1 Chorea. 3 Hyperemesis Gravidarum. 3 Placenta Prævia. 14 Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage. 3 Debility. 46 Toxæmias of Pregnancy. 3 Pyelitis. 9 Cardiac Disease. 10 Respiratory Diseases. 1 Version. 4 Threatened Abortions. 3 Epilepsy. 11 Persistent Vomiting. 7 Others.
(b) During Labour	....	101	28 Forceps Deliveries :— 8 Fœtal Distress. 9 Maternal Distress. 6 Prolonged Second Stage. 2 Eclampsia. 2 Contracted Pelvis. 1 Syringo-Myelia.

APPENDIX 33—Continued.(b) During Labour 101—*Continued.*

8 Cæsarean Sections :—

4 Contracted Pelvis.

2 Obstructed Labour.

1 Carcinoma Cervicis.

1 Contraction ring of scar tissue in vagina.

17 Placenta Prævia.

18 Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.

13 Malpresentation.

4 Craniotomy.

10 Prolonged Labour.

2 Manual Removal of Placenta.

1 Secondary Uterine Inertia.

(c) After Labour 508

197 Laceration of Perineum.

24 Laceration of the Genital Tract.

10 Respiratory Diseases.

119 Mild Pyrexia (not notifiable).

51 Sub-involution.

1 Eclampsia.

7 Thrombo-Phlebitis.

4 Epilepsy.

38 Post-Partum Hæmorrhage.

2 Pyelitis.

15 Acute Mastitis.

5 Retained Products of Conception.

16 Retroversion of Uterus.

19 Others.

N.B.—Notified Puerperal Pyrexia and Sepsis cases not included.

(d) For Infant 98

41 Prematurity.

4 Failure to gain weight.

9 Asphyxia.

5 Congenital Deformities.

13 Septic Spots.

3 Enteritis.

14 Inflammation of Buttocks.

2 Cephal-Hæmatoma.

1 Erb's Paralysis.

1 Pneumonia.

1 Fragilitas Ossium.

3 Delayed healing of Umbilicus.

1 Umbilical Hernia.

N.B.—34 cases of Conjunctivitis not included here.

No. of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever none.

(b) Puerperal pyrexia 48

5 Acute Mastitis.

(i.e., rise of temperature to 100·4°F.

28 Affection of Genital Organs.

for 24 hours, or its recurrence within

12 Respiratory Diseases.

that period).

3 Others.

with result of treatment in each case.

45 recovered satisfactorily ; 3 died.

APPENDIX 33—*Continued.*

No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	....	4	
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	....	14	14 cured.
No. of cases of "Inflammation of Eyes" however slight	....	34	
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with reason why they were not breast-fed	....	26	5 Illness of Mother. 18 Insufficiency of Breast Milk. 3 Illness of Baby.
No. of maternal deaths, with causes	....	23	
4 Sepsis, admitted during the puerperium.			
4 Eclampsia, 3 admitted as emergencies.			
2 Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, admitted as emergencies.			
1 Ruptured Ectopic Pregnancy.			
1 Obstetric Shock, admitted as emergency.			
1 Rupture of Uterus during delivery.			
3 Pulmonary Embolism, 1 admitted as emergency, 2 during the puerperium.			
No. of Deaths associated with Pregnancy	....	6	
2 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....		} These cases were admitted suffering from these diseases.
1 Carcinoma Cervicis	....	
1 Myocarditis	....	
1 Uræmia	....	
1 Cardiac Failure and Asthma	....	

County Cases.

1 case admitted died from the following cause:—

1 Acute Duodenitis, admitted as emergency.

No. of Fœtal Deaths—

(a) Still-born	....	70	7 No cause found. 11 Prematurity. 11 Birth Injuries. 9 Congenital Abnormality. 15 Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage. 9 Placenta Prævia. 3 Toxæmia of Pregnancy. 4 Prolonged Labour. 1 Chronic Uterine Contractions.
(b) within 10 days of birth... and their causes, and the result of the post-mortem examination if possible.	....	24	17 Prematurity. 3 Cerebral Hæmorrhage. 2 Atelectasis. 1 Congenital Malformation of Epiglottis and Soft Palate with Congenital Syphilis. 1 Gastro-Enteritis.

APPENDIX 34.

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

Case No.	Para	Attendant.	A.N. Care.	Labour.		Treatment.		Result.	Remarks
				Place.	Abnormality.	Home.	Hospital.		
1	1	Doctor, Uncertified Nurse and Handy-woman	Doctor	Home	Instrumental delivery	—	P.A.H.	Died	—
2	1	Doctor and Handy-woman	Doctor	Home	Instrumental delivery	Home	—	Cured	Jubilee Nurse
3	5	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Normal	—	M.M.H.	Died	—
4	2	Midwife	Midwife and A.N. Clinic	Home	Normal (Albuminuria in pregnancy)	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
5	6	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Normal	Home	—	Cured	—
6	1	Doctor	Doctor	Home	Instrumental delivery	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
7	1	Doctor and Midwife	Nil.	Home	Normal. Perineal tear	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
8	2	Doctor and Handy-woman	Doctor	Home	Normal	—	M.M.H.	Died	—

APPENDIX 35.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES.

Date Registered.	Address.	Name of Person Registered.	No. of beds.	Nature of case taken.	Remarks.
3rd February, 1927	York Diocesan Maternity Home, Linnæus House, Linnæus Street	Mrs. Lewis	18	Maternity.	—
3rd March, 1927	4 Vermont Street	Mrs. Lily Barnes	2	"	—
"	40 Wilberforce Street	Mrs. Jane Bryan	1	"	No cases taken.
"	44 Estcourt Street	Mrs. E. M. Ounsworth	1	"	—
1st March, 1928	117 Newstead Street	Mrs. M. A. Brewer	1	"	—
1st July, 1928	Central Maternity and District Nursing Home, 34 Spring Street	Miss Emily F. Armstrong	8	Medical and Maternity.	—
"	St. Margaret's Nursing Home, 98 Beverley Road...	Miss Elsie May Brown	7	"	—
"	Ryde Nursing Home, 4 Beech Grove	Miss Emmeline Butterworth	7	Medical and Surgical.	—
"	St. George's Nursing Home, 208 Anlaby Road	Miss Elizabeth Swallow	10	Medical, Surgical and Maternity.	—
"	Victoria Nursing Home, 81 Westbourne Avenue	Miss Elizabeth Davies	16	"	—
"	26 Morpeth Street	Miss Mary E. Dorman	7	Medical and Maternity.	—
"	Miss Camm's Nursing Home, 96 and 98 Westbourne Avenue	Misses Wyborn and Sargent	18	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	—
28th July, 1932	Rokeby Nursing Home, 44 The Boulevard	Mrs. Evelyn Gibbons	6	Medical and Maternity.	—
6th August, 1931	91 Albert Avenue	Mrs. Florence Sills	5	"	—
9th Nov., 1931	Salisbury Home, 68 Cottingham Road	Miss Selina Sanders	5	"	—
15th April, 1932	Jalland Nursing Home, 367 Holderness Road	Mrs. Ethel May Wouters	6	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	—
7th July, 1932	St. Mary's Nursing Home, 7 and 9 Southcoates Lane	Mrs. Ethel Dibb...	9	Medical, Surgical and Maternity.	—
16th Dec., 1932	Humber District Nursing Home, 206 Anlaby Road	Miss Lucy Downs	6	Medical	—
2nd June, 1933	500 and 502 Inglemire Lane	Dr. Florence Edwards	1	Maternity.	Closed Nov., 1933
12th October, 1933	" Chandos," Eldon Grove	Miss Ethel Mager	8	Medical and Surgical.	—

APPENDIX 36. **INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE).**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1st Day.	2nd Day.	3rd Day.	4th Day.	5th Day.	6th Day.	7th Day.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Under 1 Mth.	1/2 Mths.	2/3 Mths.	3/4 Mths.	4/5 Mths.	5/6 Mths.	6/7 Mths.	7/8 Mths.	8/9 Mths.	9/10 Mths.	10/11 Mths.	11/12 Mths.	Total.
All Causes } Certified... } Uncertified	71	18	12	9	10	4	1	125	19	23	10	177	48	40	30	28	21	17	18	16	20	6	19	440
Small Pox...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuber Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not T.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (Overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	10	2	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	3	2	3	2	1	—	—	9	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	5	2	1	1	2	—	—	10	4	11	3	16	5	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth...	50	12	8	3	3	1	1	78	8	—	—	100	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility and	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	3	2	10	9	5	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	9	1	3	1	14	4	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	71	18	12	9	10	4	1	125	19	23	10	177	48	40	30	28	21	17	18	16	20	6	19	440

APPENDIX 37.

VISITS PAID BY THE HEALTH VISITORS AND DINING SUPERINTENDENTS.

	1933.	1932.	1931.
Total Visits	95333	98205	83405
Total visits to Children	90098	93003	78225
Visits to Expectant Mothers—			
First visits	427	528	438
Re-visits	634	719	720
Visits to Nursing Mothers	1037	966	1539
Infants under one year—			
First visits	5924	5851	5944
Re-visits	17105	18912	15780
Special visits	264	274	271
Ineffective visits	4495	5170	4559
Infants aged one year—			
Re-visits	13951	15537	12385
Special visits	335	367	367
Ineffective visits	2401	2889	2219
Children 2 to 5 years—			
Effective visits	32355	32006	25659
Ineffective visits	5158	5361	4546
Neglected children (all ages)—			
First visits	—	—	—
Re-visits	30	30	44
Pneumonia Investigations—			
First visits	1	—	4
Re-visits	1	—	4
Inflammation of the eyes—			
First visits	131	159	134
Re-visits	246	220	199
Whooping Cough (all ages)—			
First visits	422	517	691
Re-visits	9	23	34
Chicken-pox—			
First visits	11	17	42
Re-visits	3	4	—
Measles (all ages)—			
First visits	1552	511	516
Re-visits	30	4	5
Diarrhœa—			
First visits	87	70	57
Re-visits	12	3	5

APPENDIX 37—Continued.

	1933.	1932.	1931.
Pemphigus Neonatorum—			
First visits	*57	43	28
Re-visits	118	69	41
Mumps—			
First visits	290	38	551
Re-visits	—	1	3
Anterior Poliomyelitis—			
First visits	19	—	—
Re-visits	14	2	7
Scabies and Verminous Children—			
First visits	—	4	6
Re-visits	2	3	3
Visits <i>re</i> financial circumstances	95	58	72
Investigations <i>re</i> Medical Help Forms	621	748	675
„ Puerperal Pyrexia	35	52	16
„ Puerperal Fever	7	11	14
„ Still-births	223	232	198
„ Deaths from Tuberculosis	27	25	30
„ Maternal deaths	45	24	21
„ Infant deaths	203	202	220
Visits to Midwives	237	259	267
Nurse Children—			
First visits	60	44	47
Re-visits	772	624	698
Miscellaneous Visits (Removals, Home Helps, etc.)	5887	5568	4613
Cards of children entered School despatched to			
School Medical Officer	2102	1757	2211
No. of attendances at Clinic Sessions	4646	4977	5269

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES' VISITS.

Visits to Expectant Mothers	1966	1721	1771
Total visits to Expectant Mothers by Municipal Midwives, Health Visitors and Dining Superintendents	3027	2968	2929

* Only 35 cases were notified.

APPENDIX 37—Continued.

The following visits have been paid by Probationer Health Visitors during the year April 1st, 1933, to March 31st, 1934.

Total visits	....	....	....	8420	Diarrhœa—				
Total visits to Children	....	....	....	8359	First visits	....	....	....	1
Visits to Expectant Mothers—					Re-visits	....	....	....	—
First Visits	....	....	....	9	Pemphigus Neonatorum—				
Re-visits	....	....	....	2	First visits	....	....	....	1
Visits to Nursing Mothers	....			—	Re-visits	....	....	....	2
Infants under one year—					Mumps—				
First visits	....	....	....	630	First visits	....	....	....	118
Re-visits	....	....	....	1095	Re-visits....	....	....	....	19
Special visits	....	....	....	16	Anterior Poliomyelitis—				
Ineffective visits	....	....	....	381	First visits	....	....	....	—
Infants aged one year—					Re-visits....	....	....	....	1
Re-visits	....	....	....	1377	Scabies and Verminous Children—				
Special visits	....	....	....	21	First visits	....	....	....	—
Ineffective visits	....	....	....	397	Re-visits	....	....	....	—
Children 2 to 5 years—					Visits <i>re</i> financial circumstances	....			4
Effective visits	....	....	....	2820	Investigations <i>re</i> Medical Help Forms				11
Ineffective visits	....	....	....	747	„ Puerperal Pyrexia	....			—
Neglected children (all ages)—					„ Puerperal Fever	....			—
First visits	....	....	....	—	„ Still-births	....			2
Re-visits	....	....	....	—	„ Deaths from Tuberculosis	....			—
Pneumonia Investigations—					„ Maternal Deaths	....			4
First visits	....	....	....	—	„ Infant Deaths	....			2
Re-visits....	....	....	....	—	Nurse Children—				
Inflammation of the eyes—					First visits	....	....	....	9
First visits	....	....	....	8	Re-visits	....	....	....	20
Re-visits	....	....	....	5	Miscellaneous visits (Removals, Home Helps, etc.)	....	....	....	488
Whooping Cough (all ages)—									
First visits	....	....	....	95	Cards of children entered School despatched to School Medical Officer	....	....	....	21
Re-visits	....	....	....	5	No. of attendances at Clinic Sessions				1272
Chicken-pox—									
First visits	....	....	....	9					
Re-visits	....	....	....	1					
Measles (all ages)—									
First visits	....	....	....	120					
Re-visits	....	....	....	—		

APPENDIX 38.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS (M. & C.W.) SUMMARY OF ISSUES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

	HANOVER SQUARE DEPOT.			COLTMAN STREET DEPOT			Total Issues.	RECEIPTS FROM SALES.			VALUE OF FREE ISSUES.	Value of Total Issues.							
	Sold.	Half Price.		Sold.	Half Price.			AT Cost Price. £ s d	AT Half Price. £ s d										
		£	s		d	£				s	d	£	s	d					
Dried Milks :—																			
Cow and Gate, No. 1	106	—	11	887	8	164	1176	66	4	0	0	5	4	11	13	4	78	8	0
Do. No. 2	6303	50	3577	5747	35	1633	17345	903	15	0	3	3	9	390	15	0	1300	17	6
Ostermilk, No. 1	2374	58	1774	1366	16	542	6130	280	10	0	2	15	6	173	14	0	459	15	0
Do. No. 2	2070	19	1206	825	4	531	4655	217	2	6	0	17	3	130	5	6	349	2	6
Glaxo	4866	65	8902	3702	58	5515	23108	642	12	0	4	12	3	1081	5	6	1733	2	0
Ambrosia	2332	40	2782	4093	127	3480	12854	481	17	6	6	5	3	469	13	0	964	1	0
Lactogen	190	—	52	—	—	—	242	14	5	0	—	—	—	3	18	0	18	3	0
Virol	2177	14	1124	2201	14	1049	6579	145	18	8	0	9	4	72	8	8	219	6	0
Virolax	382	—	156	210	2	102	852	24	3	4	0	0	10	10	15	0	35	0	0
Malt Extract	99	—	58	282	4	256	699	10	6	4½	0	1	2	8	10	1	18	18	9½
Malt and Iron	3944	3	2286	2540	6	878	9657	135	1	8	0	2	3	65	18	4	201	4	6
Cod Liver Oil, 5 ozs.	1799	24	2120	646	18	597	5204	50	18	9	0	10	6	56	12	1	108	11	10
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 5 ozs.	5255	19	4093	5167	72	3269	17875	217	2	6	1	2	9	153	7	6	372	15	6
Numol	34	—	1	24	—	—	59	1	16	3	—	—	—	0	0	7½	1	16	10½
Medicinal Paraffin	232	2	227	127	—	84	672	16	4	1½	0	1	0	13	12	1½	29	18	3
Vitmar	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	9
Ostelin	1115	2	551	896	1	312	2877	46	1	7½	0	0	9	19	15	6½	65	18	8
Year, 1933	33281	296	28920	28713	365	18412	109987	3254	1	0½	20	7	11	2662	4	3½	5957	1	2
Year, 1932	34632	395	30844	31140	607	19321	116939	3547	14	0½	32	0	5	2871	6	3	6483	1	1½
Year, 1931	41064	552	29281	33117	651	18195	122860	4115	3	7½	38	4	3½	2792	0	3½	6983	12	6
Year, 1930	40778	481	19396	29608	589	15542	106394	4029	10	0	34	16	1	2101	18	10½	6201	1	0½

POPULATION AND BIRTH AND
DEATH-RATES, ETC., FOR
THE WHOLE CITY.

POPULATION : 319,900.

Birth-rate.....17.9
Death-rate.....13.1
Zymotic Death-rate.....0.7
Infantile Mortality.....77
Estimated Population per acre.....23.9

UNIVERSITY.

15.3
16.0
1.0
137
11.5

BEVERLEY.

10.6
13.7
0.2
109
14.3

STONEFERRY.

10.5
11.3
0.7
75
7.9

PARK.

18.7
12.5
0.9
65
53.3

NEWLAND.

11.7
12.9
0.1
76
23.3

WEST
CENTRAL

17.8
15.4
1.1
135
137.8

EAST
CENTRAL.

26.2
13.2
1.0
94
88.3

SOUTHCOATES.

19.8
11.2
0.7
81
95.0

NORTH
NEWINGTON.

13.7
10.4
0.3
41
66.1

BOTANIC.

10.0
13.8
0.8
92
66.3

ALBERT.

23.6
15.1
0.8
80
60.8

PARAGON.

25.0
15.5
1.2
63
43.3

DRYPOOL.

21.8
13.8
1.0
83
46.7

ALEXANDRA.

19.7
14.9
0.6
40
33.7

PICKERING.

13.8
10.4
0.2
83
13.7

SOUTH
NEWINGTON.

16.3
13.2
0.8
52
49.4

COLTMAN.

20.3
11.7
0.8
73
95.6

MYTON.

17.5
14.4
1.0
90
57.6

ST. ANDREWS.

16.2
10.2
0.6
69
17.5

R I V E R H U M

BRECH PLAN

THE AIRCRAFT OF THE BRECH PLAN

FOR THE AIRCRAFT OF THE BRECH PLAN
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SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1933.

HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—

Alderman F. ASKEW, LL.D., J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—

Councillor F. R. FRYER.

Elementary Education Sub-Committee.

Chairman—

Councillor J. W. DUNKLEY, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—

Councillor F. R. FRYER.

Alderman F. ASKEW, LL.D., J.P.

Alderman H. DEAN, J.P.

Alderman H. WEBSTER.

Councillor J. ALLAN, J.P.

Councillor G. M. COULT.

Councillor F. HOLMES.

Councillor J. LAWSON.

Councillor D. C. LISTER.

Councillor C. H. ROBERTSON.

Councillor L. SCIENCE.

Councillor (Mrs.) A. B. SLIMMING.

Councillor S. H. SMITH, M.A. (Oxon.).

Councillor HELEN THEILMANN, J.P.

Mrs. L. HENDERSON.

Mr. W. KENDALL.

Mr. S. WEBSTER, J.P.

Director of Education—

R. C. MOORE, M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT at 31st December, 1933.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (School Medical Service):

J. MORRISON, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officers regularly employed in Department :

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

Miss LILLIAS B. HARDIE, M.D.

Miss ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Miss ALICE STEVEN, M.B., Ch.B.

H. M. COHEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

D. DIAMOND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

R. C. HOLDERNESS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Specialist Officers :

Ophthalmic Section : W. BAINBRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Section : R. BERTRAM BLAIR, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

J. F. GILL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Aural Section : T. RITCHIE RODGER, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

R. R. SIMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

X-Ray Section : J. E. BANNEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

R. H. HERMON, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

Rheumatism and Heart Section : D. C. MUIR, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Dental Officers :

W. STANLEY MILLER, L.D.S. (R.C.S. Edin.).

ALLAN A. JONES, L.D.S. (R.C.S. Eng.).

FREDERICK WILLIS, D.C.M., L.D.S. (Liverpool).

T. H. ROBERTS, L.D.S. (Liverpool).

D. GIBSON, L.D.S. (Dunelm).

J. R. WATSON, L.D.S. (R.C.S. Edin.).

Nursing Staff :

Miss D. A. COEN.

Miss F. J. E. KAY.

Miss L. LONG.

Miss L. C. BOLTON.

Mrs. F. DONSWORTH.

Mrs. M. A. GRASSBY.

Miss E. LANGDALE.

Miss B. PETERS.

Miss G. B. BEAMER.

Miss A. M. BROWN.

Miss D. E. PENNY.

Miss M. HUDSON.

Miss J. DONALD (absent on leave).

Miss T. M. BELL.

Miss E. WILDE (temporary).

Orthopaedic Clinic Staff :

Miss I. M. MATSON.

Miss J. M. MORRIS.

Park Avenue School Staff :

Resident Nurses : Miss C. A. WALKER, *Superintendent*.

Miss E. VERNON.

Miss J. CLARK.

Attendants :

Dental :

Miss C. E. SMITH.

Miss H. ROBINSON.

Mrs. E. M. SHANN.

Miss L. K. CRANSWICK.

Miss D. A. MILLBANK.

Miss N. HAINES.

Medical Inspection :

Mrs. L. SMITH.

Special Visitors :

Dental :

Miss A. M. FOSTER.

Miss L. SHANNON.

Cleanliness :

Miss H. LEADBETTER.

Mrs. L. M. SPINK.

Clerical Staff :

W. H. NELSON, *Senior Clerk, School Medical Department*.

Miss M. M. HUNT.

Miss A. B. DRAKE.

G. H. C. TAYLOR.

Miss O. BAXTER.

Miss A. M. ROBINSON.

Miss M. C. HALL.

Miss H. M. COLE.

Miss K. LITTEN.

Miss E. H. MARTIN.

Miss E. LONCASTER.

Miss F. M. GROVE.

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SUMMARY OF WORK.

						1933.	1932.
A. Medical Officers at Schools—							
Routine inspections at Elementary Schools	14,806	16,096
Routine inspections at Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	3,202	3,000
Special inspections at Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	808	787
Special inspections at Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	—	7
Re-inspections at Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	6,531	6,505
Re-inspections at Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	197	141
B. Medical Officers at Clinics—							
Inspections at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	21,141	22,493
Re-inspections at Clinics (including Specialist Clinics)	...	...	...	...	...	31,713	39,560
Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	537	483
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	85	116
C. Dental Officers—							
Routine inspections at Schools	...	...	...	...	...	43,893	44,944
Special inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	1,570
Attendances for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	27,103	28,743
D. Nurses, Assistant Visitors, &c.—							
Visits to Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2,152	2,445
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in Schools	...	...	...	...	...	155,711	163,282
Visits to homes	...	...	...	...	...	17,631	17,259
Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	167,681	188,516
Treatments of minor ailments at Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	12,707	12,725
Treatments of orthopaedic defects in Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	7,851	8,299
Treatments of orthopaedic defects at Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	21,001	21,620
E. School Clinics—							
Grand total of inspections and treatments, as detailed above						256,111	288,210

CITY OF HULL.**GENERAL INFORMATION.**

						1933.	1932.
Population (estimated)						318,200	315,200
Elementary Schools (including Special Schools)—							
Number of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	82	82
Number of Departments	...	...	...	...	...	186	188
Number on Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	50,465	49,926
Average Attendance	...	...	...	...	...	45,368	45,246
Schools for Higher Education—							
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Number on Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	4,390	4,213
Cost of School Medical Service—						1932-33.	1931-32.
Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	£16,330	£16,252
Government Grant	...	...	...	...	...	8,165	8,126
Cost to Rates	...	...	...	...	...	8,165	8,126
Cost in terms of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	1.313d.	1.337d.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the report of the School Medical Service in the City for the year ended 31st December, 1933.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Education and contains ample evidence that the work of the School Medical Department has been carried out carefully, sympathetically, and comprehensively during the year under review. The Education Committee and the citizens of Hull have every justification for pride in the organisation and achievements of the School Medical Service which plays an important part in safeguarding the health and welfare of our school population. The report itself and the statistical tables annexed thereto will prove a mine of information upon a service which, in its many and varied ramifications, touches the life of the community at many points, and which seeks unobtrusively, yet without intermission, to ensure that each child shall attain such a state of physical and mental health as will enable him to receive full benefit from the education provided for him.

Your attention is directed to that portion of the report dealing with malnutrition, where I have included a note from the pen of Dr. J. Morrison upon this interesting question which is receiving much attention at present in the medical and lay press.

It is my pleasure and privilege to include in appendices to the report contributions by various members of the staff upon certain aspects of the work of the department which have been the subjects of original observation and research by them during 1933.

These studies are widely divergent in range and include :—

- (a) Two short reports from the Rheumatism and Heart Clinic on "Adherent Pericardium," and "Patent Interventricular Septum," by Drs. D. C. Muir and J. W. Brown.

(b) Notes from the Aural Clinic upon "The Use of Audiometers in Hearing Testing," and on "Partially Deaf Children," by Drs. Ritchie Rodger, R. R. Simpson, and J. Morrison.

(c) "A Survey of Sight Saving in Hull," by Dr. H. M. Cohen.

The arrangements for medical and dental inspection and treatment are very comprehensive, and the success of our endeavours as recorded in the pages of the report reflects creditably upon all the members of the staff.

My thanks are due to the staff for their loyal co-operation and earnestness of purpose; to the Chairman and Members of the Elementary Education Sub-Committee for their unfailing kindness and personal interest in the welfare of the children; to the Director of Education and his staff for their willing help; to the teachers for their invaluable assistance, and to the parents of the children for their ready co-operation.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE,
School Medical Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL, HULL.

April, 1934.

I.—STAFF.

1. Details of the Staff employed in the School Medical Department are printed on page 243.

II.—CO-ORDINATION.

2. A very comprehensive scheme providing for the inter-availability of clinic services is in existence in the City. Full details of the scheme were printed in the Annual Report for 1930.

3. The closest possible degree of co-ordination is maintained between the School Medical Department and other departments of the Corporation concerned with health and education.

A new development in co-ordination was initiated during 1933. One of the dental officers employed in the School Medical Department has attended weekly at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and has undertaken dental work for patients of all ages.

4. Two tables printed below show the extent to which certain facilities for co-ordination were utilised during the year. It may possibly surprise many of the public to know that, during the year, the School Medical Department has provided facilities for examination and treatment in school clinics for patients ranging in age from a few weeks to eighty years. It is noteworthy that there has been a considerable increase in Public Assistance cases of all ages referred for ophthalmic examination and dental treatment. It should be realised that such increases, coupled with the increase in the numbers of cases referred by other departments, are bound to affect the efficiency of the work amongst school children unless there is a corresponding increase in the staff of the School Medical Department.

5. The School Medical Department continues to provide, on a payment basis, X-ray treatment of cases of Ringworm of the Scalp referred by the Education Authorities of Beverley and of the East Riding.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SERVICE.	Children under 5 years.		Nursing and Expectant Mothers.		Tuberculosis Dept. Patients.*		Other Cases.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.
Minor Ailments Treatment ...	964	9751	—	—	—	—	—	—	964	9751
Dental Treatment ...	529	709	505	2193	12	44	172	533	1218	3479
Orthopædic Clinic ...	52	685	—	—	9	203	17	75	78	965
Ophthalmic Clinic ...	115	182	—	—	—	—	110	190	225	331
Aural Clinics ...	60	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	123
X-Ray Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	3	10
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16
Plaster Splints ...	1	1	—	—	2	4	1	2	4	7

* At School Clinics only. In addition, treatments were carried out by Dental Officers at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium during 39 half days.

Services provided for School Medical Department.

Service.	Cases.	Attendances.
Artificial Light Treatment :—		
(a) At West Hull Clinic (M. & C.W.)	21	280
(b) At East Hull Combined Clinic... ..	8	123
Orthopædic Clinic (East Hull)	32	6901
X-Ray Examinations	128	123
Treatment of Scabies	426	Not available.
Treatment of Uncleanliness	—	—
Examination of Throat Swabs	1652	1688

III.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

6. Owing to circumstances connected with the economic situation, the systematic surveys by medical officers of the hygienic conditions of school premises have not been undertaken during the year.

A list of improvements in school premises, etc., has been supplied by the Surveyor and is printed below.

Replacement of Gas Lighting Installation by Electric Light Installation :—One School.
 Replacement of Trough Closets by Pedestal W.C.'s :—Two Schools.
 Provision of Emergency Staircases :—Three Schools.
 Erection of Glazed Sliding Partitions in Main Rooms :—Seven Departments.
 Installation of Low Pressure Hot Water Heating Apparatus :—Two Departments.
 Additions to present Heating Apparatus :—One Department.
 Additions to High Pressure Heating Apparatus :—Four Departments.
 Improvements to Natural Ventilation :—Four Departments.
 Improvements to Gas Lighting :—One Department.
 Additional Lavatory Basins :—One School.
 Erection of Shelters and Latrines on Playing Fields :—Five Fields.
 Erection of Additional Shelters on Playing Fields :—Two Fields.

IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

7. The arrangements for medical inspection remain as in previous years. Medical officers made 541 visits to schools for the purpose of routine medical inspection of children. The figures relating to inspection are printed in Table I., page 280.

There has been a decrease in the number of routine inspections from 16,096 in 1932 to 14,806 in 1933, but as the number done in 1933 approximates closely to the expected number in the age groups examined, this fact is of little significance.

V.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

8. Detailed figures relating to defects found as a result of medical inspection are printed in Table II., page 281.

The percentages of defects found in the various groups in comparison with the percentages for the whole country are shown below. No definite conclusions can be drawn from such a comparison because of the fact that the figures are influenced by the variation in standards adopted by medical officers in assessing defects as requiring "treatment" or "observation."

Routine Medical Inspections.

Percentage of children examined found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding dental disease and uncleanness) :—

Prescribed Groups.	Hull.		England and Wales, excluding London.	London.
	1933.	1932.	1932.	1932.
Entrants	15.9	16.4	18.0	16.9
Second Age Group	14.8	17.1	20.3	18.5
Third Age Group	12.4	15.2	18.3	18.1
All Groups	14.4	16.2	18.8	17.9

Malnutrition.

9. The subject of malnutrition among school children is one which is receiving a good deal of attention throughout the country at the present time. The assessment of degrees of nutrition is a very difficult matter and the application of tentative formulæ to aid such assessment is scarcely practicable on a large scale. Statistical information based on average weights and heights is of little value. Everyone knows that a child who does not attain the "average" weight for his age may not suffer from any defect of nutrition; equally, another child whose weight is above the average for his age may suffer from nutritional defects. The only alternative scheme is to assess each child individually on general medical grounds, and, unfortunately, this brings in the personal factor in the examining medical officer. But even after a decision is reached that the child is suffering from "malnutrition," the problem is not solved. Malnutrition may be due to the operation of many factors, such as insufficiency of food, improper selection of food, diseases of various types, simple inability to assimilate fully the food which is eaten, and general hygienic defects not connected with food, such as insufficiency of sleep, exercise and fresh air. The problem is not one associated with poverty alone. There are examples of unsatisfactory nutrition among children whose parents are well able to afford not only a sufficient quantity of food but an efficiently balanced diet. Indeed, many medical officers of experience have noted that it is in cases well above the poverty line that errors of diet are most common; the child is allowed to choose the food it likes best and eats it at irregular times. On the other hand, it is more than likely that, as regards insufficiency of food and lack

of balance in the diet, the child who suffers most is the child of parents whose income places them just above the limit of the scale in use for the operation of the scheme for the provision of meals. There is no doubt that the feeding of children to the extent that obtains in Hull must make an enormous difference as regards the incidence of "malnutrition." It is also to be hoped that the increasing publicity which is now being given, in the daily press and elsewhere, to the importance of expending the available money in purchasing as satisfactory a selection of food-stuffs as possible will have far-reaching results. While it is undoubtedly true that, in many cases, the family income is so low that the selection of foods must be reduced to a minimum, there is no doubt that, from a lack of knowledge, many housewives purchase fresh and cooked foods at a cost which would provide considerably more food value if the money were expended more wisely. Fried fish from a shop is an expensive method of providing a fish meal; there is little, if any, difference in food value between the various joints of meat; herring has as much value as salmon; cabbage is as nutritious as spinach; and freshly-cooked beans are more valuable than tinned beans. It must not be forgotten, however, than an adequate amount of well-chosen food will not, in itself, prevent "malnutrition" in children, and that regularity in the taking of food and attention to other matters, such as sufficiency of sleep and rest, are of great importance. It is true that, in many home environments, it is not an easy matter to provide facilities for adequate sleep, but it is also true that, in many cases, the importance of sleep is not recognised by parents, and little effort is made to make the most of the available facilities.

It is undesirable to leave the question of malnutrition without referring to the problem, common in Hull as in all cities, of the child who comes to school in the morning without breakfast, or with very little, because "he cannot eat it." This history is heard time and time again. Probably in the great majority of cases, the problem is a simple one. The child, as far as food is concerned, has got into a "vicious circle." His last meal is given at 8 or 9 p.m. and is often unsuitable in type. As a result, he suffers from a sub-acute gastritis, just as many adults do who have smoked or otherwise indulged overmuch, and he is unable, just as these adults are, to eat his breakfast. Not having eaten his breakfast, the mother sends him to school with a most unsatisfactory "lunch" to be eaten about 11 a.m. Having eaten his "lunch" at this hour in the morning, he is unable to do justice to his mid-day meal, which would probably have provided more satisfactory nutrition. He becomes hungry again, therefore, about 4 p.m., when he is provided with a meal on reaching home. He plays for several hours after this meal, and, of course, feels hungry before he goes to bed at 9 p.m. or thereabouts, and is then provided with a further meal. This history is not imaginary. It is a true summary of the position in many cases. At the Open Air School, there are many children suffering from "malnutrition." In a number of these cases, disease of one kind or another is responsible, in part at least, for the nutritional condition. It is

interesting, therefore, to enquire what is the position as to the taking of meals and sleep among this section of the school population, which includes children coming from families in many grades of economic circumstances. The information was obtained from the children themselves, and, although inaccuracies may creep in on that account, it is probable that this method is at least as reliable a means of obtaining information on this particular matter as is possible. The enquiry was made in May and the time of the year may influence the time of going to bed. Children at the Open Air School are provided with half a pint of milk on arrival, and a substantial mid-day meal, which most of them enjoy. No food is allowed apart from these items. The children would arrive home from school about 5 p.m.

Meals after arrival home.

One meal	....	....	....	....	99
Two meals	....	....	....	....	178

These "meals" mean something corresponding to two "teas" or to "tea" and "supper," and the eating of a small slice of bread or a biscuit is not considered as a "meal." It should be appreciated that we are concerned here not with the total quantity of food eaten but with the fact that two separate meals are eaten between 5 p.m. and bedtime.

Sleep.

AVERAGE AGES.	BEDTIMES.					
	6-7 p.m.	7-8 p.m.	8-9 p.m.	9-10 p.m.	10-11 p.m.	11-12 p.m.
12½ years	1	6	28	23	4	1
11 years	—	12	25	20	3	—
9 years	2	16	28	14	3	1
8½ years	2	3	19	5	2	—
8 years	1	22	10	1	—	—
Mixed retarded ...	1	9	11	7	2	—
Totals	7	68	121	70	14	2

These rough statistics do not relate to the children in ordinary schools, but there is little doubt that the general facts disclosed apply equally to many children not in the Open Air School. There is no doubt that it would be an advantage if children, between the time of their arrival home from school and bedtime, ate one meal only, not later than 6 p.m., and if all children up to 14 years of age went to bed certainly not later than 9 p.m., and, in the case of the younger children, at a much earlier hour.

As a result of the investigation at the Open Air School, all children on entering the school are provided with a copy of a leaflet which stresses the importance of regularity in the taking of food and of sufficiency of sleep.

Uncleanliness.

10. Cleanliness inspections by nurses are undertaken in accordance with a scheme, details of which were printed in the Annual Report for 1927.

Cleanliness Inspections—Total—133,005.

Findings.	Individual Children.	Percentage of School Roll.
Nits present, but no vermin seen	5077	10·1
Vermin present	1127	2·2
Dirty but no nits or vermin	642	1·2
Total	6846	13·5

Tuberculosis.

11. In practically every case of Tuberculosis included in Table II., the diagnosis is that supplied by the Tuberculosis Department.

The findings in regard to children referred by the School Medical Department to the Tuberculosis Department are shown below.

Number of children who attended the Dispensaries	71
Cases of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11
Cases of definite Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11
Suspected cases to be kept under observation	9
Cases not suffering from Tuberculosis	40

Dental Defects.

12. The findings at inspections by dental officers are printed in Table IV., page 285, and are referred to on page 259.

Other Defects.

13. A further decline in the number of cases of ringworm of the scalp is recorded. The number of cases found (39) is the lowest on record and constitutes less than eight per cent. of the number in 1927, the year immediately before the introduction of X-ray treatment. It is probable that in a city the size of Hull no further diminution can be expected.

14. The incidence of scabies, which was referred to in last year's Report, remains much too high. There are several difficulties in dealing with an extensive incidence of scabies in a civilian population. Many parents, knowing that sulphur is used for treatment, undertake the treatment themselves, often quite ineffectively, without taking the child to a doctor. They do not realise that the taking of

sulphur tablets is useless and that the mere application of sulphur ointment to a small part of the body, without a preliminary bath and without dealing with the clothing or beds, is useless. They do not appreciate that prolonged use of sulphur may result in a skin rash which may take as long to cure as the condition the sulphur had been used to treat. They do not understand the importance, in order to avoid re-infection, of dealing with all the members of the family at the same time. Even when the child itself receives proper treatment, it is often re-infected by other members of the family, some of the older of whom will not undertake effective treatment because of the publicity they anticipate will result. It is also worthy of note, that in several cases residing in the new housing estates in North Hull, the parents have contended that the cost of transport of the entire family to the Corporation Sulphur Baths is prohibitive.

Visual Defects, Ear, Nose and Throat Defects, Orthopædic and Postural Defects, Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

15. As special facilities exist for the investigation of these defects, comments will be found in the section of the Report dealing with the work done at School Clinics.

VI.—FOLLOWING UP.

16. The arrangements for following-up have been printed in previous Reports.

17. The number of visits to homes by nurses in connection with the following-up of defects was 11,644. In addition, 42 visits to schools were made for the same purpose, and 119 children were seen on these occasions.

18. Under the cleanliness scheme, 133,005 examinations were carried out, and 1,486 visits made to homes.

19. During the year, no legal proceedings were taken at the instance of the Education Authority in connection with uncleanness or neglect to provide medical aid. The assistance of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was very helpful in this direction.

VII.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

20. All of the work done in school clinics is not in the nature of treatment ; in many cases inspection only is undertaken. It is convenient, however, to deal with all of the work done in school clinics in this section of the Report.

Certain details of the work done in connection with school children are printed in Table IV., pages 284 and 285. In addition, two tables printed below illustrate the amount of work done in respect of non-school as well as school cases. No fresh developments in the provision of clinic facilities took place during the year.

WORK DONE IN SCHOOL CLINICS, 1933.

WORK UNDERTAKEN.	CENTRAL CLINIC.		WEST CLINIC.		BLENKIN ST. CLINIC.		MORRILL ST. CLINIC.		HALL ROAD CLINIC.		TOTALS.						
	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	School Cases.		Non-School Cases.		All Cases.		
											Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.			
Inspection Work :—																	
1. Minor Ailments and General ...	5919	13722	5049	13620	3059	7484	3357	8314	971	2797	17991	42418	964	2919	18955	45337	
2. Orthopædic ...	174	944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	639	78	305	174	944	
3. Refractions ...	812	1138	508	629	—	—	604	717	—	—	1699	2103	225	381	1924	2484	
4. Aural ...	210	610	241	645	—	—	132	446	—	—	523	1572	60	129	583	1701	
5. X-Rays ...	32	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	51	3	10	32	61	1256
6. Rheumatism and Heart ...	120	309	—	—	—	—	41	140	—	—	149	433	12	16	161	449	
7. Employment Cases ...	214	214	195	195	31	31	83	83	14	14	537	537	—	—	537	537	
8. Mental Deficiency	67	77	59	73	2	5	28	35	—	—	156	190	—	—	156	190	
9. Miscellaneous ...	57	59	16	16	3	3	7	7	—	—	11	11	72	74	83	85	
Treatment Work :—																	
1. Minor Ailments (including Aural)	4477	53945	4076	40100	2469	31079	2587	31798	758	10759	13452	157930	906	9751	14358	167081	
2. Dental ...	6580	9980	5812	8607	—	—	5674	8516	—	—	16848	23624	1218	3479	18666	27103	
3. Orthopædic ...	130	7851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	7191	32	660	130	7851	
4. X-Rays ...	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29	3	3	32	32	

School Clinics, 1929-1933.

Number of defects.

Work Undertaken.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Minor Ailments—Inspection Clinics :—					
1. Minor Ailments treated	11438	15189	16125	15329	14358
2. Defects inspected but not treated	2756	3051	4137	4692	4597
3. Examinations under Employment Byelaws	550	552	452	483	537
4. Miscellaneous Inspections	121	106	150	115	83
Refraction Clinics	1266	1600	1370	1846	1924
Dental Clinics—Treatment only	12930	16132	18626	19103	18066
Orthopaedic Clinics	197	96	140	159	174
Formal Examinations for Mental Deficiency	227	173	187	138	156
Aural Clinic Inspections	986	888	794	608	583
X-Ray Treatment	148	95	80	49	32
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	—	156	216	242	161

(a) Minor Ailments.

21. Reference has already been made on page 254 to the decline in cases of ringworm of the scalp and the continued prevalence of scabies.

22. The total number of cases of minor ailments dealt with at school clinics now shows a slight decline, and, in view of the general provision for the treatment of such cases in the City as a whole, it is probable that this decline represents a real decrease in the incidence of these defects.

(b) Visual Defects.

23. The figures in Table IV., Group II., refer only to children attending elementary schools. The total amount of work done at the special ophthalmic clinics is shown in the table below. It should be appreciated, firstly, that a very large number of cases of external eye disease are dealt with at minor ailments clinics, and secondly, that only a portion of the work at the special ophthalmic clinics is undertaken by the ophthalmic specialist, the remainder being performed by certain of the assistant medical officers.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

	Cases.	Attendances.	Spectacles Prescribed.
Elementary School Children	1565	1945	1240
Secondary School Pupils	134	153	113
Children's Homes cases	6	7	4
Children under 5 years	115	182	72
Blind Trainees	10	10	—
Out Relief cases	94	182	83
Totals	1924	2484	1512

24. The types of case dealt with at the ophthalmic clinics are shown in the appended summary, which omits, in order to avoid confusion, all adult cases. In this summary, if a child suffered from more than one defect, all defects are included.

Summary of Conditions Found.

Condition.	Number of Examples.
Emmetropia	67
Hypermetropia	157
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	559
Myopia	190
Myopic Astigmatism	223
Mixed Astigmatism	136
Anisometropia	12
Convergent Strabismus	388
Divergent Strabismus	13
Corneal Nebulæ, Etc.	16
Cataracts	9
Keratitis	9
Retinitis	7
Nystagmus	7
Optic Atrophy	4
Congenital Defects other than Cataracts	10
Other Conditions	19
Total	1826

25. The scheme for the provision of spectacles continues to operate most successfully. Under this scheme—

1. One thousand two hundred and fourteen pairs of spectacles were supplied on new prescriptions issued at our ophthalmic clinics.
2. Eighty-two pairs of spectacles were supplied on renewal of previous prescriptions.
3. Ten pairs of spectacles were supplied on prescriptions issued elsewhere than at school clinics.
4. One hundred and fifty-three minor repairs were undertaken.

In no case did the Education Committee pay any portion of the cost.

The pairs of spectacles under the contract are provided at a very low cost. It is very probable, however, that it would be an advantage, from the technical standpoint, to provide spectacle frames of a more satisfactory structural type at, of course, a greater cost, but there are not a few difficulties in the way of the adoption of such a policy. It is not appreciated by parents and children that, in cases of astigmatism, all of the very careful work done at the ophthalmic clinics to determine the exact angle of a cylinder is completely undone when the spectacle frame does not remain in the correct horizontal position.

(c) Nose, Throat and Ear Defects.

26. A table is printed to show the amount of work undertaken at the special aural clinics.

Aural Clinic, 1933.

Disease.	Cases.	Attendances.	Operation Required.	Operation Performed.
Otitis Media	198	671	152	64
Other Defects	325	901	299	172
Totals	523	1572	451	236

27. The Education Committee do not make any provision for operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids. The figures printed in Table IV., Group III., represent only a fraction of the total number of operations carried out in the city. It is not possible to secure reliable information as to all of the operations carried out privately or in institutions.

28. The matter of the scientific testing of hearing on a large scale among school children has received a good deal of attention during the year. A note on the investigation of the usefulness of mechanical testing apparatus and a report on an enquiry into cases of defective hearing will be found in an appendix, page 293.

(d) Dental Defects.

29. Statistics relating to the work done by dental officers among school children are printed in Table IV., page 285. In addition to the work summarised in that table, a very considerable and increasing amount of work is undertaken in connection with patients in different categories and of all ages referred by other departments of the Corporation Health Service. A summary of the work is appended.

Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases.

	Children under 5 years.	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	Tuberculous Cases.*	Children's Homes Cases.	Out Relief Cases.
Number dealt with	529	505	12	84	88
Attendances	709	2193	44	145	388
Extractions—					
(1) Temporary Teeth	1064	—	2	49	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	3847	74	9	616
Fillings—					
(1) Temporary Teeth	5	—	—	11	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	126	—	62	4
Other Operations	181	183	3	50	19
Administration of General Anæsthetics	232	410	3	—	53

* Cases seen at Clinics only; cases seen at Sanatorium not included.

30. In order to demonstrate the increased scope of activities under the dental scheme during the last ten years, several comparative statistics are given.

33. In the first place, it is clear that, taking the two five-year periods, 1924-1928, and 1929-1933, there is a gratifying reduction in the percentage of children requiring treatment. Without question, this is mainly due to the more frequent routine inspection; practically all children in elementary schools are now inspected annually. It should not be forgotten, likewise, that, although it cannot be illustrated statistically, there is undoubtedly a tremendous reduction in the *amount* of treatment required per child in the older age groups.

34. The position illustrated in the last table is not so satisfactory, but is, none the less, interesting. In studying this table, it should be noted that the scheme is administered in such a way that inspection is kept very closely in touch with treatment, *i.e.*, the inspections at schools are not arranged at set intervals, but are arranged at intervals which ensure merely an adequate supply of cases for treatment at clinics. This means that all of the children found to require treatment are actually offered treatment. This fact, in conjunction with the fact that only a very small percentage of children receive treatment elsewhere than at school clinics *as a result of routine dental inspection in school*, means that the percentage shown as treated approximates closely to the percentage who actually receive treatment anywhere. It will be seen that this percentage has decreased since 1927 and now remains stationary at about 60 per cent. The percentage which indicates acceptance of clinic treatment is much higher, but, without consideration of the loss entailed, far too many parents fail, without adequate reason in most cases, to implement the promise to bring the child to the clinic for treatment. The figures would appear at first glance to indicate a failure to make progress in impressing on parents the necessity to secure dental treatment for the children as a routine measure, apart from the treatment of toothache. There is no doubt that to some considerable extent there is such a failure, but it may be that several factors are now influencing the response as shown by statistics. One factor is that, with the increased provision of treatment facilities, serious cases of dental caries are now rare, and, therefore, one stimulus to obtain treatment in individual children is lessened. Further, the great extension in the field of inspection has probably led to a statistical reduction in the percentage treated by bringing in schools where the response is poor relatively to that in schools which have shown a good response since the original provision of dental treatment about twenty years ago. The inspection of the five-year old group introduces children who, in many cases, are considered by the parents as too young for treatment. Whatever the explanation, there can be no doubt that there is still room for considerable improvement in the response to the offer of treatment, and that parents should appreciate that a failure, without intimation or excuse, to keep an appointment for a child after indicating acceptance of clinic treatment, not only causes a serious loss through failure to keep a skilled officer fully employed, but also deprives other children of treatment.

35. It should be noted that these remarks regarding failures do not apply to appointments for children only. During the year, 397 cases of mothers referred for dental treatment and 129 cases of children under five years had to be dropped through failure to keep appointments; these cases had failed to keep a total of 632 appointments.

(e) **Orthopædic and Postural Defects.**

36. A new group in Table IV., page 285, gives certain statistical information regarding the treatment of these defects. This table, however, is a very incomplete statement of the amount of work of this type done in the city under the orthopædic scheme.

Certain additional particulars are printed below, and in addition a further statement of the work done at the Park Avenue Special School is to be found on page 275.

It should be noted with regard to the tables below, that as the Central Orthopædic Clinic is under the administrative control of the Education Committee, statistics relating to all classes of patients dealt with at the Central Clinic are printed in this Report. On the other hand, as the East Hull Orthopædic Clinic is administered by the Health Committee, statistics relating only to the school children dealt with at that clinic are given here.

Central Orthopædic Clinic, 1933.

(A) *Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons.*

Type of Case.	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE.											
	Education.		M. & C.W.		Tuberculosis.		Health.		Children's Care.		Pub. Assistance.	
	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.
Deformities—												
Rickets	9	60	15	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature ...	7	36	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3
Infantile Paralysis ...	11	194	12	35	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	67	306	25	101	1	3	1	1	—	—	10	27
Tuberculosis—												
Spine	—	5	—	—	2	10	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	11	—	—	3	25	1	1	—	—	1	1
Other Bones & Joints	2	27	—	—	3	23	—	—	—	4	—	—
Totals	96	639	52	180	9	67	6	23	—	4	11	31

Total new cases—174. Total attendances for inspection—944.

(B) Treatments Given.

Form of Treatment.	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE.					
	Education.	M. & C.W.	Tuberculosis.	Health.	Children's Care.	Pub. Assistance.
Massage	2378	237	67	—	—	—
Electrical	976	1	3	5	—	—
Remedial Exercises ...	3531	237	67	8	—	—
Other	306	30	1	2	—	2
Totals	7191	505	138	15	—	2

Total number of treatments given—7,851.

East Hull Orthopædic Clinic, 1933.*(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons.*

Type of Case.	New Cases.	Attendances.
Deformities :—		
Rickets	—	1
Spinal Curvature	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	7	61
Other Forms	38	159
Tuberculosis :—		
Spine	—	1
Hip	—	6
Other Bones and Joints	—	2
Totals	45	230

(B) Treatments Given.

Form of Treatment.	
Massage	2249
Electrical	1551
Remedial Exercises	2767
Other	104
Total	6671

(f) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

37. This clinic is not a "treatment" clinic in the usual sense, but its activities can be referred to most appropriately in this section.

The table printed below shows the amount of work done.

Condition.	School Children.		Children under 5 years.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.
1. Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis—						
(a) with heart affection	22	116	—	—	22	116
(b) without heart affection	38	99	1	1	39	100
2. Rheumatic Chorea—						
(a) with heart affection	3	16	—	—	3	16
(b) without heart affection	9	29	—	—	9	29
3. Rheumatic Carditis without (1) or (2) above	4	12	—	—	4	12
4. Congenital Heart Disease	18	79	5	9	23	88
5. Functional Heart Disorder	25	43	2	2	27	45
6. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease or Disorder... ..	30	39	4	4	34	43
Totals	149	433	12	16	161	449

38. A considerable amount of research work is undertaken in connection with this clinic, and a special Report will be found in an Appendix, page 287.

(g) **Tuberculosis.**

39. A school for forty to sixty children is provided for children undergoing treatment at the Cottingham Sanatorium. Children in whose case the disease is quiescent are admitted to the Open Air School and the Park Avenue School.

(h) **Child Guidance.**

40. This question is one which is receiving increasing attention in this country. In Hull, the matter has received consideration by the School Medical Department for several years past, but, as economic circumstances have not been favourable, nothing has been done to secure the establishment of a fully staffed clinic. On the other hand, a fairly large number of cases of children who have been detected in persistent delinquency, or who have shown markedly abnormal behaviour in school, have been investigated during the past four or five years with the valuable assistance of Professor Jessop, the Professor of Psychology at the University College.

Experience thus gained serves to support the opinion that, from the practical standpoint of treatment, little can be done without the provision of a fully staffed clinic. Most of the work done on a proper scale in Child Guidance has been undertaken in large centres of population, and the expense has not been borne solely out of public funds. In these circumstances, it is not difficult to secure the reference of a sufficient number of cases to justify the expense, and, furthermore, it is possible to select the cases that are likely to benefit most and still have sufficient to work with.

The case of the mal-adjusted child requires much time for investigation—psychological, psychiatric, medical and environmental. Treatment, if it is to be effective, must be prolonged. In the large majority of cases, the cause of the misbehaviour is not difficult to trace to the mismanagement, intentional or unintentional, on the part of the parent, or to circumstances connected with the family relationships or circumstances. Merely to inform parents about their own mismanagement produces no effective improvement in most cases. It is useless to attempt to adjust family relationships and circumstances merely by informing the parent that these conditions are detrimental to the child. Even if the parent were to give due attention to blunt advice, he or she is very often unable, by reason of the factors involved, to carry out the advice. Lastly, the removal of a child from its environment is often not possible at the early stage when such a course would suffice to correct the tendency to delinquency or misbehaviour.

In view of these facts, it is essential, if the child is to remain in his home environment, that the question of treatment should be approached without undue haste and with adequate skill. This can only be accomplished by the employment of home visitors who have been specially trained in psychological work, and who, after a period of patient and highly skilled approach to the child and the parents, may succeed in securing a more satisfactory adjustment of the child.

This short summary of the position is in no way intended to convey the impression that Child Guidance clinics are of little value. There is no doubt whatever that such clinics if properly constituted and staffed, can perform a most useful function, and, indeed, since the introduction of the new Children and Young Persons' Act, under which cases of delinquency are to be frequently referred to the School Medical Department for medical and psychological examination, some adequate provision of the nature of a Child Guidance Clinic is almost a necessity. It is as well, however, that everyone interested should appreciate the difficulties and realise that Child Guidance, to be effective, must be established on a comprehensive basis.

(i) Treatment by Artificial Light.

41. This type of treatment is provided under the interavailability scheme by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. Very little use is made of the treatment for school children, and only 29 cases were referred during the year by officers of the School Medical Department.

Condition.	Number.	Lamp.	Results.
Adenitis	6	M.V.	Cancelled 9 No change 5 Slight improvement 2 Improvement 10 Much improvement 3
Debility	10	M.V.	
Anæmia	2	C.A.	
Malnutrition	5	M.V. or C.A.	
Bronchitis	2	M.V.	
Asthma... ..	3	M.V.+I.R.	
Psoriasis	1	M.V.+I.R.	

M.V.=Mercury Vapour.

C.A.=Carbon Arc.

I.R.=Infra Red.

The course in each completed case involved twelve treatments. Some children had repeat courses. In the cancelled cases, the parents failed to bring the child and it can be taken, therefore, that in these cases the parents were not convinced of the value of the treatment, although often the trial had been insufficient. On the whole, however, as regards school children and the ailments from which they usually suffer, it is doubtful if the results from light treatment are in any way superior to the results obtained from ordinary treatment—of a medicinal or hygienic nature. It is difficult, moreover, to assess the results which can be attributed to the light treatment alone. It appears that the cases which improve most are cases which are, in any event, tending to improve—such as cases of

convalescence after illness or operation. The length of time occupied by the course of treatment tends to obscure the real effects of the light treatment in cases such as those of bronchitis or chilblains.

VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

42. The arrangements for the control of infectious diseases in schools have been described in previous Reports.

The incidence of the more important diseases is shown below.

Incidence of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total 1933.	Total 1932.
Scarlet Fever	63	61	61	101	286	274
Diphtheria	198	155	205	329	887	985
Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	1	2	5
Poliomyelitis	—	—	10	3	13	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	3	1	1	1	6	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	203	236	183	323	945	1041

Figures for the non-notifiable diseases are not given because, although a considerable amount of information is available, it is not complete or entirely reliable. There was no serious epidemic of these diseases during the year.

43. Diphtheria still remains a serious problem in Hull—not so much in respect of the number of cases, but in respect of the high mortality, due to the serious type of the disease which has been prevalent in Hull during the last few years.

Facilities for Schick Testing and Immunisation against diphtheria have existed in the City for a number of years, but during 1933, an effort was made to use direct persuasion on the parents through the schools. A systematic scheme dealing with schools in rotation is in force and parents are directly offered immunisation of their children at school clinics.

44. Certificates in accordance with the Education Code were issued in respect of 27 departments where the abnormally low attendance (less than 60 per cent.) was reasonably attributable to the prevalence of epidemic disease. The total number of weeks during which this low attendance prevailed in the 27 departments was 41. The diseases responsible were Diphtheria, Chickenpox, Measles, Whooping Cough and Influenza.

Mortality Among School Children.

45. The table printed below shows the causes of death in children between the ages of five and fourteen years.

Causes of Death, 1933.

Disease or other Cause.				Number.	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes.	
Common Infectious Diseases.	Measles ...	...	...	5	3.5	31.9
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	1	0.7	
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	1	0.7	
	Diphtheria ...	...	...	38	27.0	14.9
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	9	6.4	
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	5	3.5	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	7	5.0	1.4
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	...	...	...	2	1.4	
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	1	0.7	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	3	2.1	2.1
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	9	6.4	6.4
Respiratory Diseases.	Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	0.7	9.2
	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	...	...	3	2.1	
	Pneumonia (Other forms) ...	...	...	7	5.0	
	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	2	1.4	2.8
Diseases of Alimentary Tract.	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	1	0.7	
	Appendicitis ...	...	...	2	1.4	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	1	0.7	1.4
	...	...	...	2	1.4	
Puerperal Causes ...	...	...	...	1	0.7	0.7
Violence.	Drowning ...	...	...	2	1.4	10.6
	Other Violence ...	...	...	13	9.2	
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	25	17.7	17.7
Total ...				141		

The total number of deaths in 1932 was 159, and 155, 118 and 140 in 1929, 1930 and 1931 respectively.

IX.—OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

46. Apart from the Open Air School, to which reference is made on page 275, there is no established scheme for open air education, for example, in playground classes, open air classrooms in elementary schools, and in school journeys and camps.

On the other hand, all of the many elementary schools which have been constructed in recent years are built on lines which allow of a very close approximation to open air school conditions, and, in most cases, the teachers, in the summer at least, take full advantage of these facilities. It is possible, however, that more use could be made of playground classes in the older type of school.

X.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

47. A report on the work in the schools compiled by the Organiser of Physical Training is printed in an Appendix, page 305.

XI.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

48. The School Medical Department maintains a close interest in the arrangements for the provision of meals and is consulted in all matters of dietary, etc. Apart from minor changes in the menus, an attempt was made to provide more variety by introducing a fortnightly cycle of menus in place of the existing menus.

Criticism of the meals is not lacking, but it is as well to remember several points. In feeding several thousand children per day, it cannot be expected that the meal will be popular with all every day in the week ; one can only endeavour to ensure that it is sufficient in quantity and reasonably well cooked and served. Again, the facilities available, in addition to the costs, influence considerably the selection of foods and the methods of cooking and serving. And lastly, where one meal only in the day is supplied, it is not sound criticism to point out that foods containing vitamin X are not included in the menu.

Meals were provided at twenty-four centres. Some interesting information is given in the tables printed below.

Provision of Meals, 1933.

Total meals supplied—982,268.

Month.	Largest number of meals in one week.	Largest number of children fed in one week.
January	20611	3865
February	21782	3951
March	22231	3953
April	21448	3828
May	21422	3841
June	21069	3823
July	21046	3810
August	19266	3484
September	19004	3426
October	18713	3402
November	19000	3393
December	20077	3606

Provision of Meals, 1924-1933.

Year.	Total Meals supplied.
1924	278763
1925	313136
1926	517624
1927	645842
1928	751731
1929	694833
1930	651931
1931	584192
1932	866195
1933	982268

The medical service in Hull plays no part in the selection of children for meals.

49. The question of introducing a scheme for the supply of milk on payment or otherwise is at present under consideration. No voluntary agency operates any scheme for the provision of milk or other meals, but in a few schools the head teachers have made private arrangements for the supply of milk to children on payment.

XII.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

50. The great majority of parents continue to demonstrate their interest in the efforts of the medical department.

51. Once again, it is a pleasure to record the invaluable assistance rendered by teachers to the School Medical Department. Much of the work we succeed in doing would be impossible without their active co-operation.

52. The Superintendent School Officer and his staff have given much assistance on many occasions.

53. The table printed below summarises (at 31st December, 1933, as an example) the reasons for absences extending for three months or more. The table differentiates between children who have been in attendance at school and are temporarily absent, and those who either have failed to commence school within three months of attaining the age of five years or have been permanently excluded on account of severe disease or defect. The table omits certified cases of mental defect which were of sufficiently low grade to require notification to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts. It omits, also, children resident in institutions, such as Cottingham Sanatorium, where education is provided in addition to medical treatment. Further, it should be clearly understood that, in the case of most of the group who have not commenced school or are permanently excluded, the School Medical Service either has investigated, or, at an appropriate time, will arrange an investigation, to determine what, if anything, can be done to provide special education.

Absence for 3 Months or more (December, 1933).

	Children who have attended school.		Children who have not commenced attendance or are permanently excluded.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Heart Disease	7	10	4	1
Acute Rheumatism	3	7	—	1
Chorea	10	13	—	—
Active Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	2	—	1
Active Tuberculosis (Bones and Joints)	6	5	6	3
Other Active Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1
Eye Diseases	3	3	—	—
Respiratory Diseases	7	11	2	2
Ear Diseases	3	1	1	—
Infectious Diseases	5	15	2	—
Ringworm (Scalp)	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy	3	2	—	2
Anæmia and Debility	6	17	4	4
Accident	6	3	—	—
Orthopædic Crippling	3	8	8	6
Mental Deficiency	3	—	19	8
Blindness	1	—	—	—
Deafness	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	13	25	—	—
Totals	82	123	47	29

54. Several voluntary bodies continued to render valuable aid directly or indirectly in connection with the activities of the School Medical Department.

55. During 1933, the Hull Children's Clothing Fund distributed 2,353 pairs of boots and stockings to children. In addition, 41 children were provided with various other articles of clothing, and the parents of 167 children were persuaded by the Committee of the fund to provide suitable clothing for their children.

56. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children once again lent most valuable aid in securing that medical treatment was carried out in gross cases of neglect to provide such treatment. In addition, Inspectors of the Society carried out much useful work in the direction of securing improvement of the condition of children found by the medical service in a neglected condition.

57. In connection with the orthopædic scheme, the work has been helped very greatly indeed by the financial assistance provided to parents for the purchase of surgical apparatus. Such assistance, which amounted in cases of individual children to sums as high as five pounds, was provided as follows :—

Poor Bairns' Fund	....	....	....	....	65 cases.
Guild of Brave Poor Things	....	....	....	....	35 cases.
British Legion	....	....	....	....	1 case.
Tuberculosis After-Care Committee	....	....	....	....	7 cases.

58. The Trustees of the W. W. Tasker Fund very kindly placed at the entire discretion of the School Medical Department a considerable sum of money to be employed in sending children for holidays in the country. These children, selected by the medical department, to the number of 172, were sent on a holiday ranging from two to four weeks.

XIII.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

59. The methods of ascertainment and disposal of children who are defective within the meaning of Part V. of the Education Act, 1921, have been dealt with very fully in previous Reports. The methods used as regards ascertainment have proved adequate in practice. The methods as regards disposal have proved inefficient in certain directions through the inadequacy of special school accommodation.

Figures relating to these groups of children are printed in Table III., pages 282 and 283. The children referred to in that table are either resident in the city or are maintained at the expense of the Education Committee in special schools outside the area or are patients in institutions belonging to the Corporation.

(a) **Ascertainment and Disposal.***Mentally Defective Children.*

60. Formal examinations in connection with suspected mental defect were undertaken in 184 cases and the findings are set out below.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY EXAMINATIONS.

Idiots—Notified to Local Control Authority	....	....	—
Imbeciles—Notified to Local Control Authority	....	....	10
Low Grade Feeble Minded—Notified to Local Control Authority	....	....	1
Feeble Minded—Suitable for Special School	....	....	75
Dull (including borderline cases)	....	....	77
Backward	....	....	21
Total	....	....	184

61. It is appropriate, in connection with the figures in Table III. relating to mentally defective children, to stress the fact that these figures do not represent by any means the total number of defective children within the area. The table omits the large number of children of low grade mentality whose cases have been notified to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts, either as a result of the primary examination or after a period on trial in the special school. It omits, also, with the exception of a few cases shown as at no school, all children under seven years of age who suffer from mental defect, and further, the table does not include those children between the ages of 14 and 16 years who, because of the fact that no vacancy was ever found for them in the special school, pass out of the jurisdiction of the Education Authority at the age of 14 years instead of remaining under that jurisdiction until the age of 16 years, which would be the case if the Authority provided adequate accommodation in schools for the mentally defective.

62. No less than 119 children who have been certified as feeble-minded and suitable for admission to a special school remain in attendance at ordinary elementary schools. This position is highly unsatisfactory, not only from the educational aspect, but from the wider social aspect. It is not legally possible to notify cases of educable feeble-minded children to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts except "on discharge from a special school," and, therefore, such children who remain in ordinary schools pass out of control or supervision as soon as they leave school at 14 years of age. Much of the efforts made to render ascertainment effective are nullified.

63. The total number of children notified to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts was 42, of whom 30 had been in attendance at the special school. The number included one idiot, ten imbeciles, and thirty-one feeble-minded cases.

Tuberculous Children.

64. With practically no exception, all the cases of tuberculosis included in Table III. have been under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Department during the year.

65. It is desirable, to avoid confusion by comparison with our own figures for 1932, to state that, for purposes of this year's report, the categories of children in Table III. suffering from physical defect have been revised by the Board of Education. The most important change refers to children suffering from tuberculosis in any form. Instead of dividing such children into a number of groups, they are now divided into two groups only—"pulmonary" and "non-pulmonary." Further, as regards children still attending the Tuberculosis Dispensaries, the Board of Education's instructions necessitate sub-division into "Tuberculous," "Delicate," or "Cripple," in accordance with whether the child is receiving "treatment" or not—a very vague term to define. The main effect of the change, as far as Hull is concerned, is to transfer numbers of cases which, in previous years, appeared under the heading "Tuberculosis" to the headings "Delicate" and "Cripple."

Children with Multiple Defects.

66. To avoid misunderstanding, it should be noted that the figures under this heading do not include by any means all children suffering from more than one serious defect but only children suffering from a combination of certain defects specified by the Board of Education.

(b) Special Schools.

Osborne Street School for the Deaf.

67. A summary of the position at this school, which provides for day scholars only, is printed below.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on Registers at 31st December, 1933 ...	18	17	35
Number admitted during 1933	3	2	5
Number who left at 16 years	3	2	5
Number who left City	1	—	1

68. Towards the end of the year, an effort was made to adopt the suggestion made in the Government Report "A Study of the Deaf in England and Wales," and to establish a class for the partially deaf. All arrangements were made to establish this class, but owing to the failure to persuade a sufficient number of parents to allow their children to attend, the establishment of the class was postponed until further efforts had been made to ascertain the total number of partially deaf children in the City and to persuade parents of the need for such a class. The subject is dealt with in an Appendix, page 295.

Malton Street School for Mentally Defective Children.

69. The summary appended shows the position at the school at the end of the year.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on Registers at 31st December, 1933 ...	75	78	153
Number admitted during 1933	16	16	32
Number permitted to leave before age 16 years ...	12	5	17
Number discharged at age 16 years	3	—	3
Number discharged as ineducable	4	6	10
Number committed to Institutions	1	—	1
Number deceased	—	1	1

70. As stated on page 271, the accommodation at the school is totally inadequate to meet the requirements. It is inadequate, not only in respect of the amount of the accommodation, but also in respect of the provision of facilities for domestic work for girls and manual work for boys. It will be obvious to everyone that if there is one type of child which requires special training in domestic and manual work, it is the mentally defective child who is unable to make much progress with ordinary school work and who, moreover, when he or she leaves school, can only hope to be employed in domestic or manual work. No domestic training is provided for any girl in the school, and, as regards boys, lessons in shoemaking are the only form of manual work provided, and these lessons are perforce given in a classroom occupied by about thirty of the lowest grade children in the school, who can very ill afford to be disturbed in their efforts to learn. Incidentally, the after-care enquiries show that no boy who has left the school has succeeded in obtaining work in the bootmaking trade.

71. The baths installed in the school in 1931 were put into operation during the year.

Craft Classes.

72. Three classes with a total of 87 children on the registers were in existence at the end of the year. The trend of educational opinion in Hull appears to be against the continuance of special craft classes, and it is likely that such classes will disappear in the near future. The tendency is for provision for retarded children to be made within the organisation of the individual elementary school.

Park Avenue School for Physically Defective Children.

73. The report of the orthopædic surgeon in charge of the treatment of children is appended.

74. The question of the re-organisation of this school is under consideration by the Committee and a report has been submitted by the School Medical Officer recommending that the status of the school be altered to that of a day special school.

Report of Orthopaedic Surgeon.

75. "I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year the number of children receiving treatment at the school for Physically Defective Children has been increased.

The limited accommodation has been utilised to the utmost.

The number of discharges is a somewhat smaller percentage than in 1932, which is attributable to the fact that the number of infantile paralysis sequelæ is now more than 55 per cent. of the total number on the register, and cases of this type usually require lengthy periods of treatment.

It is, however, very satisfactory to record that four of the children discharged were fit for ordinary schools, and two were able to compete with others in the labour market and left on obtaining employment.

I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to the perseverance and conscientious work of the Matron and her staff.

Average attendance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68
No. on Register	....	....	85	....	Boys 46	....	Girls 39	

Disease.	No. in Dec., 1932.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. in Dec., 1933.
Infantile Paralysis (sequelæ) ...	46	7	5	48
Talipes Equino-Varus & Valgus ...	3	—	—	3
Rachitic Deformities ...	2	1	2	1
Tuberculosis of Spine, quiescent ...	2	—	—	2
Tuberculosis of Hip, do. ...	2	3	—	5
Tuberculosis of Knee, do. ...	1	2	1	2
Ataxia ...	2	—	—	2
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	1	—	—	1
Hemiplegia ...	14	2	3	13
Spastic Paralysis ...				
Birth Palsy ...	2	—	1	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip...				
Accidental Dislocation of Hip...	1	—	—	1
Fragilitas Ossium ...	1	—	1	—
Chronic Osteo-myelitis ...	1	1	—	2
Amputation—Foot ...	1	—	—	1
Spina Bifida ...	2	—	1	1
Congenital Deformities of Hands and Feet ...	1	—	—	1
Paralysis—Arm ...	—	1	—	1
Total ...	82	17	14	85

Residents transferred as Day Scholars	11
Day Scholars become residents	5
Resident Scholars Boys 1 Girls 2	3
Day Scholars „ 45 „ 37	82
Surgical Apparatus supplied	70
Operations	6
Medical Inspections at the School	456
Treatments at the School :—	
Massage	5586
Electrical	5401
Remedial Exercises	8776
Plaster of Paris Splints and Jackets	164
Minor Ailments	3736
Plaster of Paris Splints made for Cottingham Sanatorium and City Hospital patients	6
Plaster of Paris Splints made for children not on the School Register	19

DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR.

Left to Ordinary School	4
Left to Open Air School	2
Left to School for Mentally Defective Children	2
Left to other Institution	1
Allowed to leave on obtaining employment	2
Discharged—unable to derive further benefit	3

R. BERTRAM BLAIR, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)."

Sight Saving Classes.

76. The two classes in existence continue their excellent work. It is hoped to secure the establishment of a third class in 1934. The subject of partial blindness is dealt with in an Appendix, page 299.

Open Air School.

77. This school continues to do excellent work. On 31st December, 1933, the number of children on the register was 306, and the conditions which are responsible for their admission to the school are set out below.

Delicate (malnutrition, debility, etc.)	268
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (quiescent)	20
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (quiescent)	3
Crippling	15
<hr/>	
Total	306
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During the year, 219 children were discharged from the school. The great majority were discharged as recovered, but a few cases were discharged at the request of parents against medical advice.

A whole-time nurse is kept fully employed in connection with the care and supervision of the children. The table below shows the amount of work undertaken at the school by the medical and nursing staff.

Open Air School, 1933.

General re-inspections by medical officers	....	....	735
Inspections and re-inspections of minor ailments by medical officers	....	....	1089
Baths	....	....	10847
Cleanliness inspections	....	....	3808
Weighing and measuring	....	....	6075
Number of treatments of minor ailments	....	....	8970
Number of treatments of orthopædic defects	....	....	1074

(c) The After Careers of Defective Children.

78. The table printed below is of some interest. It should be noted that the table refers solely to such persons in the various categories born in 1912 or later who actually attended a special school in the City or were maintained by the Education Committee at special schools outside the City. Thus, only such mentally defective children as were of sufficiently high grade to merit a trial in a special school are included.

	Physically Defective Children.			Mentally Defective Children.			Blind Children.			Deaf Children.		
	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.
1. Number who have left	77	99	176	121	136	257	5	3	8	30	11	41
2. Number who—												
(a) Have since died	1	—	1	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental or physical defect of undertaking employment	7	15	22	46	52	98	—	—	—	5	—	5
(c) Are in attendance at an Institution for further education	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
(d) Are in any other Institution	5	6	11	16	16	32	—	—	—	—	1	1
(e) Are unemployed	5	10	15	14	11	25	—	—	—	4	2	6
(f) Are attending ordinary schools	25	31	56	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Number who are employed in—												
(a) Industrial or manual occupations	13	11	24	25	3	28	3	3	6	17	4	21
(b) Agricultural or rural occupations	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Domestic occupations, including those who are helping in the domestic work at home	—	19	19	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	3	3
(d) Commercial, professional or clerical work	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Blind alley or other precarious occupations	3	—	3	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number who have left the neighbourhood, or whose after careers have not been traced	7	6	13	5	7	12	—	—	—	4	1	5
5. Earnings—												
(a) Unpaid	—	12	12	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	3	3
(b) Under 10s. per week	9	11	20	12	18	30	—	—	—	3	—	3
(c) Between 10s. and £1 per week	8	7	15	14	2	16	—	3	3	10	2	12
(d) Between £1 and £2 per week	7	1	8	3	—	3	2	—	2	3	2	5
(e) Over £2 per week	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
(f) Unknown	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

XIV.—FULL TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.

Review of Methods Adopted.

79. Each case suggested as being in need of, and likely to profit by, a course of further training is carefully considered as to suitability and prospects of employment after completion of training, and, if satisfactory, a decision is obtained from the Education Committee and the matter is submitted to the Board of Education for approval.

No courses are maintained by the Authority.

Statement of Training Provided.

Blind Students.

80. Twenty-four students have been under training during the year. Two male students were in attendance at the Royal Normal College for the Blind. In one of these cases, the student was attending a course of training as a shorthand typist. In the other case, the student was attending a course of general education and training in preparation for a later course in massage at the National Institute for the Blind. All the remaining cases (22) were undergoing courses of training at the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind in the following occupations :—basketmaking, 4 ; brushmaking, 4 ; cane furniture, 2 ; matmaking, 4 ; machine knitting, 3 ; boot repairing, 2.

Other Defects.

In one case—a cripple—a youth is maintained by the Authority in residence at a special institution for cripples for the purpose of undergoing a three years' course of technical training.

The After Careers of Students who have completed Training.

81. One student who completed training in December, 1933, obtained employment as a shorthand typist.

Of the twenty-two students under training at the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, seven completed their training during the year and were at once transferred to the workshops of the Institute as blind journeymen.

XV.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

82. No Nursery School has been established in the City. On the other hand, five classes described as classes for children under five years of age are in existence, and the number of children on the registers of these classes was 165 in December, 1933. These classes are subject to close medical supervision and treatment* is provided, as required, at school clinics.

XVI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

83. The Annual Report for 1931 contained a special report on the arrangements for medical inspection and treatment of scholars in these schools and institutions. The arrangements remain unaltered but two new institutions have been added to the list, viz., the Junior Art Department of the College of Art and Crafts, and the Junior Full-time Courses of the College of Commerce.

84. The medical officers visited secondary schools to carry out routine medical inspection on 159 occasions.

85. The following summary shows the extent to which clinic facilities were utilised by pupils attending these schools and institutions during the year.

Inspections.					Cases.	Attendances.
General	....	....	....	....	31	59
Ophthalmic	....	....	....	....	134	158
Aural	....	....	....	....	4	11
Rheumatism and Heart	....	....	....	....	3	4
Orthopædic	....	....	....	....	8	17

Treatments.						
Minor Ailments	....	....	....	....	....	105
Orthopædic	....	....	....	....	....	96
Dental....	....	....	....	....	....	31

In 113 cases, spectacles were prescribed, and in 103 cases spectacles were obtained during the year.

XVII.—PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

86. Inspection and treatment are provided free of charge to pupils attending elementary schools, except in the case of dental treatment, for which small fixed charges are made in accordance with the family income. In the case of pupils

attending secondary schools, inspection is provided free ; treatment is provided only in cases where the parents prove their financial inability to procure treatment from private agencies. Voluntary payments by means of contribution boxes are accepted on behalf of any patient. In addition, every non-school case inspected or treated at a school clinic is the subject of payment by the appropriate Committee to the Education Committee, and, in the course of 1933, payments on this account amounted to a very considerable sum. The table printed below shows the amounts received under two headings ; the amount paid by other Committees is not included.

	1930.			1931.			1932.			1933.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fixed dental charges	411	9	0	419	13	6	395	11	0	374	17	6
Voluntary payments	19	11	2	14	0	2	13	16	11	10	17	2
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
Totals	£431	0	2	433	13	8	409	7	11	385	14	8
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		

XVIII.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

87. The Director of Education reports that no change in the activities in connection with the teaching of Hygiene has taken place during the year. No opportunity is lost by members of the medical, dental and nursing staff of associating themselves with such health teaching.

88. Several talks were given in schools. There are three centres for the training of teachers in Hull, and a large number of students from these centres visited clinics and special schools under the guidance of members of the medical staff.

XIX.—SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

89. Several special enquiries were undertaken during the year and details will be found in various appendices.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

90. Five hundred and thirty-seven children attending elementary schools were examined by the medical staff in connection with employment out of school hours. Forty teachers were examined in connection with absence from duty. Twelve student teachers were examined. There is no scheme for the systematic

medical examination of scholarship candidates. Examinations in connection with the Local Government Officers' Superannuation Act totalled 21. In connection with theatrical employment, five children were examined, and six children were examined under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1933.

91. In connection with the course of First Aid given to adult students of the School for Fishermen, 69 examinations to test the proficiency of candidates in the subject were carried out by members of the medical staff.

XXI.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education request that figures relating to the inspection and treatment of children attending special schools should not be included in the statistical tables, which should be confined to children attending public elementary schools.

This Authority's figures relating to inspection and treatment are compiled from day to day, and those relating to children attending special schools have, in the past, been included with those relating to children attending ordinary public elementary schools.

As the Board's request was not received until after the end of the year concerned, it is not possible to separate the figures in the case of the large majority of the returns concerned. The tables have therefore been completed in accordance with past custom, except in the case of Table IV, Group IV. This is a new group and no special arrangements had been made to compile the figures in the form required during the year. This group of the table has therefore been compiled in accordance with the Board's request set out at the head of this note. This, of course, means that no account is taken here of the children treated for orthopaedic and postural defects while in attendance at the Authority's special school for physically defective children or other special schools. In any case, this group of the table does not appear to provide for the large number of children attending the Authority's special school who receive treatment with education at the school but are non-resident.

Steps will be taken to compile all the tables in accordance with the Board's request for 1934.

The revised Table III has been compiled in accordance with interpretations given by the Board's Medical Inspector in the case of Physically Defective children.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1ST JANUARY, 1933, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:—

[illegible]

Number of other Routine Inspections	None.
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B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

[illegible]

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5)
Malnutrition	51	181	53	2
Skin—				
Ringworm—				
Scalp	—	—	39	—
Body	4	—	121	—
Scabies	26	—	483	—
Impetigo	24	1	2906	—
Other diseases (non-tuberculous)	50	3	4612	6
Eye—				
Blepharitis	39	5	540	1
Conjunctivitis	13	—	616	1
Keratitis	—	—	8	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	29	—
Defective Vision (excluding squint)	584	29	530	—
Squint	105	13	182	2
Other Conditions	10	4	638	41
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	21	7	36	1
Otitis Media	40	5	666	1
Other Ear Diseases	40	1	338	1
Nose and Throat—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	125	292	59	1
Adenoids only	75	31	37	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	619	110	185	3
Other Conditions	20	4	821	44
Enlarged Cervical Glands—				
Non-Tuberculous	3	21	139	4
Defective Speech	1	9	2	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	41	18	24	2
Functional	12	42	8	3
Anæmia	46	82	60	6
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	39	183	90	11
Other non-tuberculous diseases	—	—	18	1
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	4	—	13	—
Suspected	—	2	4	26
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	2	—	14	—
Bones and Joints	—	1	2	1
Skin	1	—	—	—
Other Forms... ..	—	—	2	—
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	—	5	12	1
Chorea	1	4	26	1
Other Conditions	—	1	15	4
Deformities—				
Rickets	19	8	1	—
Spinal Curvature	8	9	—	—
Other Forms	63	22	27	2
Other Defects and Diseases	57	120	4310	123

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
Prescribed Groups—			
Entrants	5147	817	15.9
Second Age Group	4862	718	14.8
Third Age Group	4797	596	12.4
Total (prescribed groups)	14806	2131	14.4

Other Routine Inspections—None.

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect—Blindness (*not* Partial Blindness), Deafness (*not* Partial Deafness), Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling (as defined in the penultimate category of the Table), Heart Disease.

Total Blindness and Mental Defect (Feeble-minded)...	At no School or Institution	1
	At Certified School for Blind Defective Children ...	1
Total Blindness and Crippling... ..	At no School or Institution	1
Mental Defect (Feeble-minded) and Crippling ...	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	4
Epilepsy and Crippling	At Certified School for Epileptic Children	1
	Total	8

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
16	—	—	2	18

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	42	95	—	1	138

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
36	—	—	2	38

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	11	—	—	11

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Private Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
149	119*	4	1	23	296

*All these children have been certified as suitable for a Special School, but had not been admitted at 31st December, 1933.

TABLE III.—*Continued.*
 RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
8	—	—	6	14

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—Children Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
40	99	—	7	146

II.—Children Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
23	41	6	15	85

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

Children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
268	841	—	16	1125

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
103	196	2	33	334

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

Children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the Public Elementary School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	50	3	9	62

TABLE IV.
RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.
TREATMENT TABLE.
Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp... ..	40*(26)	—	40
Body... ..	124	—	124
Scabies	507	10	517
Impetigo	2960	2	2962
Other Skin Diseases	4669	2	4671
<i>Minor Eye Defects—</i> (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	1529	7	1536
<i>Minor Ear Defects—</i>	1143	2	1145
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	3902	—	3902
Total	14874	23	14897

* The figure in brackets is the number which were treated by X-rays.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. (3)	Otherwise. (4)	Total. (5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1483	28	3	1514
Other Defects or Diseases of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	82	—	—	82
Total	1565	28	3	1596

Total number of children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	1240
(b) Otherwise	31

Total number of children who obtained or received Spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	1214
(b) Otherwise	30

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment. (4)	Total number treated. (5)
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)				Total. (3)					
(i) —	(ii) —	(iii) —	(iv) —	(i) 100	(ii) 71	(iii) 629	(iv) 11	(i) 100	(ii) 71	(iii) 629	(iv) 11	805	1616

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5)
Malnutrition	1	3	-	-
Uncleanliness—				
Head	-	-	-	-
Body	-	-	-	-
Skin—				
Ringworm—				
Scalp	-	-	-	-
Body	-	-	-	-
Scabies	1	-	2	-
Impetigo	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases (non-tuberculous)	7	1	3	-
Eye—				
Blepharitis	2	1	-	-
Conjunctivitis	7	1	-	-
Keratitis	-	-	-	-
Corneal Opacities	-	-	-	-
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	182	6	5	-
Squint	2	1	-	-
Other Conditions	-	-	3	-
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	2	1	-	-
Otitis Media	3	-	2	-
Other Ear Diseases	1	-	-	-
Nose and Throat—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	12	20	-	-
Adenoids only	3	2	-	-
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	14	-	-	-
Other Conditions	8	-	2	-
Enlarged Cervical Glands—				
Non-Tuberculous	-	-	-	-
Defective Speech	-	-	-	-
Teeth—				
Dental Diseases	302	-	-	-
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	-	-	-	-
Functional	5	5	-	-
Anæmia	6	1	-	-
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	3	1	-	-
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases...	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	-	-	-	-
Suspected	-	-	-	-
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	-	-	-	-
Bones and Joints	-	-	-	-
Skin	-	-	-	-
Other Forms	-	-	-	-
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-
Chorea	-	-	-	-
Other Conditions	-	-	-	-
Deformities—				
Rickets	-	-	-	-
Spinal Curvature	1	-	-	-
Other Forms... ..	98	1	1	-
Other Defects and Diseases	12	7	11	1

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
Detailed Inspections ...	3202	370	11.2

APPENDIX A.

From the Rheumatism and Heart Clinic (D. C. Muir, M.D., M.R.C.P., and J. W. Brown, M.D., M.R.C.P.).

Two short reports on work done at this clinic are printed below.

I.—ADHERENT PERICÁRDIIUM.

Our attention has been given to the problem of adherent pericardium in childhood. These cases suffer a great disability, and it frequently becomes necessary on account of their cardiac disability to exclude them early from school. Consequently, even if these children survive their schooldays they are insufficiently equipped to earn their living in such sedentary occupations as may be open to them. Appended to this brief report is a diagram in which the main rheumatic incidents in the lives of twenty-six of our patients are charted. Reference to this diagram will show that by far the greatest incidence of disability occurs between the ages of five and twelve years. In the study of these cases we have been struck by the frequency with which the initial attack of pericarditis has apparently escaped notice ; in fact only in those cases that have been under our care during the acute phases of their disease has a pericardial effusion been recognised. Another point worthy of note is the rarity of chorea as an etiological factor in these cases. In most of these cases an average of three years has elapsed before the syndrome has developed. The early death of these children is accounted for partly by the concomitant valvular lesions, and partly by the embarrassment to the heart's action imposed by adhesions of the layers of the pericardium to themselves and to other structures such as the bony framework of the chest or the diaphragm.

Recognition of these cases has depended mainly not so much upon one sign, but on a wise interpretation of a combination of signs and symptoms. Signs that we have found of especial value are fixation of the apex beat, retraction of the lower end of the sternum and Broadbent's sign. Space precludes a fuller discussion of the relative value of these and other signs. A fuller account of this work will be published elsewhere. We have observed too that children with adherent pericardium, whilst they may be of average height, are usually very definitely underweight and under-developed physically and mentally for their age.

We hope to pursue further studies in this important field of the work. It is hoped to approach the problem from the angle of direct fluoroscopy, and also to study electrocardiographically changes in axis deviation of the heart with change in position of the subject. By this latter work it is hoped that the diagnosis may be rendered certain in doubtful cases.

We have considered the treatment of these cases which are at present doomed to die an early death from congestive failure. Work abroad has recently shown that much can be accomplished by the judicious severance of adhesions by the surgeon. We hope that our work will presently enable us to judge the type of case in which surgery will be of benefit.

ANALYSIS OF TWENTY-EIGHT CASES OF ADHERENT PERICARDIUM.

[illegible]

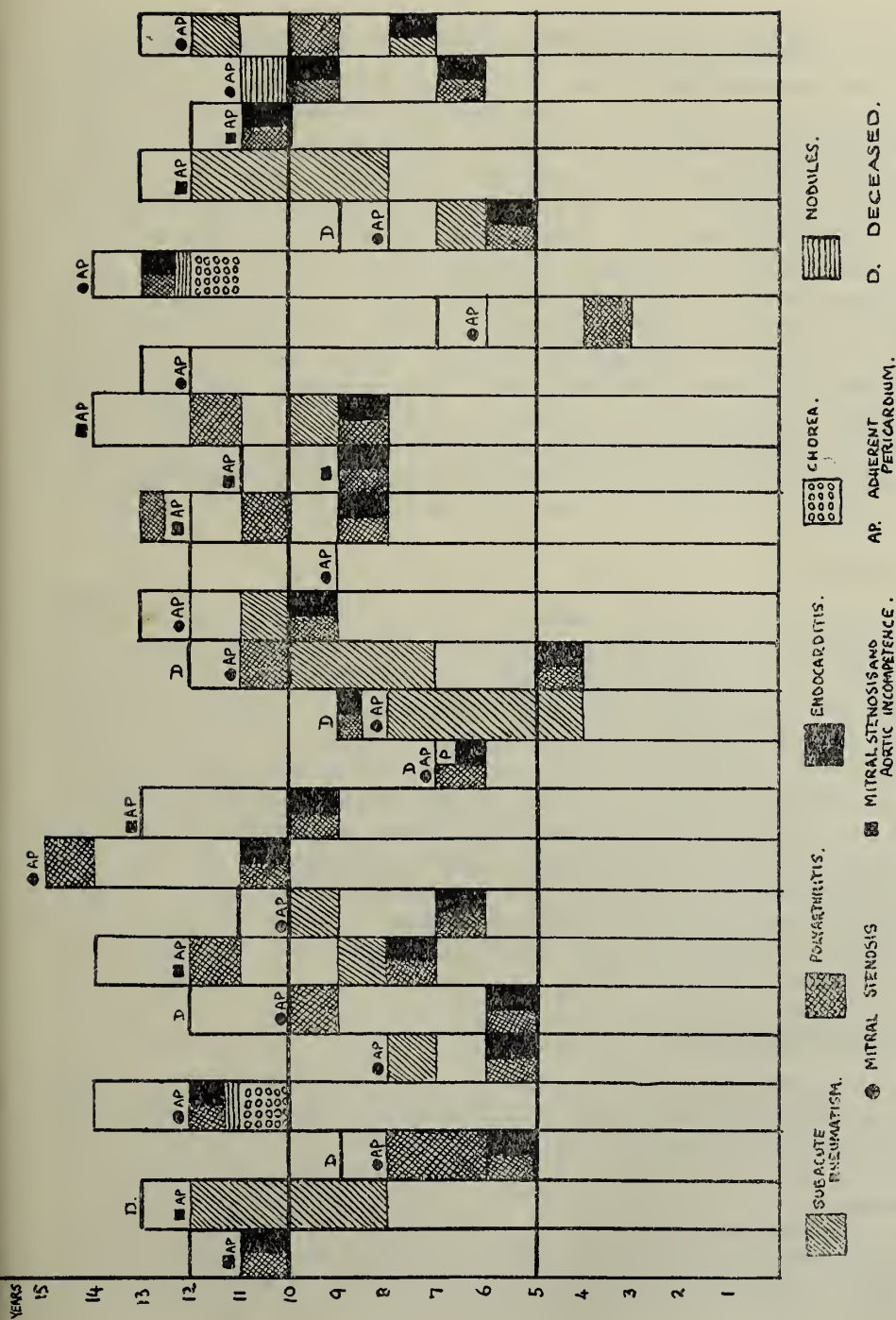


Diagram of 26 consecutive cases of adherent pericardium. The history of the cases, as charted, indicates that the bulk of rheumatic incidents occur in the age group 5—12 years.

II.—PATENT INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM (MALADIE DE ROGER).

In our present series of 100 cases of Congenital Heart Disease in elementary school children, 40 appear to have a patent interventricular septum as their sole abnormality. In arriving at a diagnosis we have adhered strictly to the clinical description of Roger and have employed subsidiary methods of investigation to exclude other possible malformations. In all cases teleoroentgenograms have been taken and some have been examined under the screen. In view of the youth of our patients, and their dislike to being in the dark, the former method is our method of choice, although it is open to some objection on the ground of accuracy. In a few cases electrocardiograms have been taken. We have accepted as the essential points in diagnosis the symptomless nature of the malady, and its marked physical signs. We have interpreted a harsh, prolonged, mesocardial systolic murmur of maximum intensity in the third and fourth left interspaces close to the left sternal margin as the capital physical sign. This bruit is so characteristic that once appreciated it need never be confused with other bruits, particularly with those of a functional or hæmic character.

Sex and Age.

Of our 40 cases, 25 are females and 15 are males. We can offer no adequate explanation of the apparent preponderance of females, but we find that in our whole series of congenital cardiac cases the female cases are somewhat in excess. There are 54 per cent. females in the whole series, but this does not explain the 62·5 per cent. females in the series under discussion. The youngest is a male aged nine months, and the oldest a male of 14. The first intimation of the presence of a cardiac lesion was at the routine school entrance examination in 28 cases. Of the remainder, in only one case was the lesion recognised at birth. In eleven cases the abnormality was discovered during some illness of the child such as influenza, measles or pneumonia. The early recognition is of some importance in diagnosis because the main incidence of rheumatic carditis is after the age of five, and hence the earlier the age of detection of a cardiac lesion, the more likely it is to be of congenital origin.

Associated Abnormalities.

Two cases were mongols, and one case had an absent xiphisternum. We have been particularly careful to search for associated developmental defects in these cases and have been struck by their rarity.

Symptoms.

Two cases were said to have been blue babies at birth. One case which was said to have "attacks" probably was suffering from minor epilepsy. Most of these cases are quite devoid of symptoms referable to a cardiac condition. One

case complained of dyspnœa on exertion, and another of palpitation. We find it difficult to assess the importance of these symptoms in children, because some of the symptoms are occasionally due to a dislike of the school that they are attending, and clear up with a change of school. Cyanosis appears in the histories of five of these cases, and in only two cases does it appear to have been important. In one case, the child was for a period the colour of Reckitt's blue. This cleared up, and this child who is seen regularly is now quite devoid of cyanosis, and presents the typical clinical picture of Roger's disease with no radiological abnormality. In another case, cyanosis on exertion was sufficient to call for remark by her parents, but such cyanosis has never been reproduced in the clinic. In the other cases, cyanosis has only been transient and occurring with respiratory infection. As far as could be ascertained, there is no increased liability of these children to respiratory infection. All the children were weighed and measured and the heights and weights were compared with normal standards for school children. Twelve of the children were definitely above the average development, and eighteen were average, only ten being below average.

Physical Signs.

A loud harsh prolonged systolic bruit was present in all of the cases. In fifteen it was maximum in the third left interspace close to the sternum, in twenty in the fourth left space, and in four low down between the apex and the left sternal border. In one case where the murmur was loud in front it was definitely louder in the left interscapular region behind. There was no evidence in this case of a coarctation of the aorta. In twelve of the cases the murmur was audible in the left side of the back. We have not followed the example of Perry and segregated these latter cases into a separate group, as we have felt that fundamentally they all belong to the same group. It seems possible that the site of perforation of the septum may affect the distribution of the murmur. This is suggested by the case of Weiss quoted by Abbott. Similarly we have thought that in the four cases in which the maximum intensity of the bruit was midway between the apex and the left sternal border, the septal perforation was abnormally placed. In five cases the bruit was audible in the carotids. It has been generally stated that the bruit is not audible in the neck, and that audibility in the neck is a capital point in the diagnosis of the tetralogy of Fallot. In a pure pulmonary stenosis the systolic bruit is not heard in the carotids, whereas the coincident presence of a septal defect with over-riding of the aorta renders conduction of the murmur to the neck possible. None of these five cases shows any dextra position of the aorta radiologically, or any cyanosis. In thirteen cases (32 per cent.) a systolic thrill was present and its maximum intensity was at the site of maximum intensity of the bruit. In two cases the thrill was present at the first examination, but not on examination at a later date.

Radiology.

All our cases have undergone X-ray examination. We have as a routine taken teleoroentgenograms of these children at seven feet distance. We have found this method preferable for reasons indicated above. Radiological examination has failed to disclose any typical constant cardiac contour which might justly be said to be characteristic of the *maladie de Roger*. In a large number of cases the heart outline has appeared to be quite normal, and in only twelve cases could the heart be said to approach a globular contour. The pulmonary arc in general is full in certain instances, giving a rather straight left cardiac border. In the cases examined with the fluorescent screen, the vigorous spherical pumplike action of the heart, described by Deneke, was not consistently seen. Our impression is that such vigorous synchronous contraction of both borders of the heart, can be seen not infrequently in children with apparently normal hearts. Particular attention has been paid to the vascular arcs in a search for dextra position of the aorta and right aortic arch.

We have found the X-ray of most value in excluding other congenital cardiac conditions.

SUMMARY.

1. A study has been presented of forty cases in which the physical signs pointed to a diagnosis of the *maladie de Roger*.
2. Evidence has been brought forward which seems to indicate that this condition is much commoner than is generally recognised. A proper appreciation of the physical signs as described by Roger would lead to the more frequent identification of this defect.
3. In the present series there was no case of heart block or of infective endocarditis. The suggestion is put forward that a lesion of the interventricular septum per se is not the whole cause of congenital heart block.
4. Permanent cyanosis is not part of the clinical picture of the *maladie de Roger*. When cyanosis is permanently present it is due to some accompanying structural abnormality.
5. There is no characteristic radiological picture of the *maladie de Roger*.

APPENDIX B.

From the AURAL CLINIC.

(T. Ritchie Rodger, M.D., F.R.C.S., R. R. Simpson, M.B., F.R.C.S., J. Morrison, M.D., D.P.H.).

Notes on two subjects of special enquiry are appended.

I.—THE USE OF AUDIOMETERS IN HEARING TESTING.

The hearing capacity of a child is of great importance in education ; a fact which is often overlooked because, unlike defects of vision, defects of hearing are not readily detected. Until quite recently, little had been done to place the testing of hearing on a scientific basis. The use of the whisper test, while reasonably adequate when used by experts in individual cases, is not scientifically accurate when used on large groups of children. Within the last few years, instruments known as audiometers have been devised which are calculated to eliminate the personal factor of the examiner by producing sounds of varying intensity by mechanical means. The question of the purchase of such an instrument has been under consideration in Hull and steps were taken to secure the demonstration of the various types in Hull and in Manchester. The demonstration in Manchester was arranged through the courtesy of Dr. A. W. G. Ewing, of the Department of Education of the Deaf at Manchester University.

The Gramophone Type of Audiometer.

This instrument was demonstrated in a Hull school. A gramophone record is operated on a gramophone. This record repeats a series of numbers in a voice of decreasing intensity and the children who are being tested write the numbers heard on a record sheet. The series of numbers is repeated four times on the one record. The degree of defect in the hearing is assessed by reference to a standardised estimate of hearing loss.

As regards the testing of an average group of children in an ordinary school, all of the observers were of the opinion that the demonstration was unsatisfactory. This does not imply that the instrument would be unsatisfactory when used in individual children or elsewhere than in ordinary school conditions. It must be remembered that the routine employment of such an instrument among a group of 50,000 children is an entirely different proposition from its use on an individual or experimental basis and that it is from this standpoint that criticisms are made. The practical criticisms are set out below.

1. Difficulty is experienced in securing an appreciation of instructions regarding the test in younger groups of children.

2. Discrepancies in response to the tests were very marked on repetition of the tests. The element of chance response is not eliminated.

3. Such discrepancies are probably explained, in part, by the difficulty in securing uniform conditions of quiet in the ordinary school, often situated near a busy street.

4. Psychological influences, such as lapse of concentration, disturbance due to the presence of other children, are of some practical importance, particularly in the case of the retarded group of children in whose cases the assessment of hearing is specially important.

5. The test in the type of instrument demonstrated must be limited to children who have reached the educational standard sufficient to enable them to write down numbers. Other instruments not demonstrated are devised to overcome this difficulty by requiring only that children recognise the presence or absence of sounds of different intensity.

6. One impression gained was that owing to the intensity of the tone of the voice at the beginning of the number series and the rapid diminution of intensity, the defects of hearing discoverable would be comparatively slight and not of a degree likely to prove a serious handicap educationally. The instrument would appear to offer little or no assistance in the seriously deaf group.

The Multi-frequency Type of Audiometer.

This instrument was demonstrated in Manchester. It produces approximately pure tones, which may be varied both in pitch and intensity at the will of the operator, and is, therefore, an instrument of much more scientific type than the gramophone audiometer. The demonstration given was very satisfactory as regards the assessment of the degree and quality of hearing loss in individual cases which suffered from a very wide range of defective hearing. The element of chance response can be eliminated. The accurate assessment of the quality of the loss of hearing may lead to the prescription of hearing aid apparatus scientifically designed to meet the needs of the individual. The instrument was demonstrated to be of considerable use in the teaching of the deaf, not only in the general educational sense, but also in the direction of improving the modulation of the voice. On the other hand, it should be noted that this type of instrument, although of great value in individual testing, is not of practical value for testing large groups on a routine scale.

SUMMARY.

1. The gramophone type of audiometer does not appear likely to afford much assistance in the routine group testing of children on a large scale by comparison with the ordinary methods and is of little help in relation to the scientific assessment of hearing in individual cases.

2. The multi-frequency type of audiometer would offer considerable help in connection with individual cases, particularly in cases of serious defect.

3. The approximate cost of the gramophone type is £20 to £25 and that of the multi-frequency type about £200.

II.—PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

The problem of "partially deaf" children is of considerable importance from the educational aspect. Direct provision for the "partially deaf" child in special classes reserved for the "partially deaf" has existed in London and Bristol for some years. In addition, quite a number of other areas have provided for the "partially deaf" children in day schools for the "deaf." In Hull, no direct provision exists, but, from time to time, cases bordering on total deafness have been admitted to the day school for the deaf.

The recent report by the late Dr. Eichholz, "A Study of the Deaf in England and Wales," has focussed attention on the problem. This report recommended investigation of the position as to numbers of "partially deaf" children and suggested the advisability of special educational provision for this group. A summary of an investigation in Hull is, therefore, of some interest.

In 1929, the possibility of establishing a special class for the partially deaf was under consideration in Hull, but an enquiry then made failed to lead to the discovery of a sufficiently large number of children to justify proceeding with the project. Recently, work carried out in various parts of the world, especially in connection with the use of the audiometer, has indicated, however, that serious defects of hearing among school children are more common than is generally supposed, and, therefore, at the end of 1933, a special effort was made to ascertain efficiently all the children in the City who might be classifiable as "partially deaf," *i.e.*, children who, while not deaf and dumb, are "too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school." It should be stated here that there is no generally accepted medical standard of deafness for classification as "partially deaf"; this is one of the lines of enquiry on which much work remains to be done.

The assistance of head teachers of all departments was enlisted. They were asked to report the names of all children who came within any of the undernoted categories :—

1. Children assessed by the teacher as unable to hear a forced whisper at more than ten feet.
2. Children noticeably "hard of hearing."

3. Children for whom the teacher has found it necessary, on account of the child's hearing, to make some special educational provision, *e.g.*, to place the child in the front row of the class.

As a result, the names of 174 children were notified, and steps were taken to examine these children at the special aural clinics. Practically all of the children attended for examination by the specialist. Neither at the examination in school nor at the clinic was an audiometer employed, and we are of the opinion that whatever may be the usefulness of that instrument for detecting the lesser degrees of defect, it is very unlikely that the more severe degrees of defect remain undiscovered by the ordinary methods employed. Adopting the admittedly arbitrary standard of classifying children with a hearing of five feet or less (forced whisper test) in the better ear as "partially deaf," we obtained a group of 40 children we considered as likely to benefit from special educational provision. This number is approximately 0·8 per 1,000 of children in average attendance, as compared with the estimate of the Board of Education of 0·5 per 1,000 and an actual ascertainment throughout the country of about 0·3 per 1,000. It is of interest to note that until this special enquiry in Hull, the ascertained number was 0·3 per 1,000, and, therefore, it appears that without such special enquiry as we have here instituted, there was a failure to discover all classifiable cases.

In examining the cases at the special clinics, care was taken to ensure that the hearing defects were more or less established and not transient before classification, and also not to classify, at the present time, cases likely to derive benefit from recommended treatment. It should be stated here that, of the original group referred to the clinics, many cases derived considerable benefit from treatment advised and thereby escaped classification as "partially deaf."

Several interesting features regarding the 40 classified cases are given below. The hearing as tested by the forced whisper test, is set out in the form of a chart. The distances refer to the distance at which the whisper was heard. For example, in two cases, the hearing was one to two feet in the right ear and six inches to one foot in the left ear.

RIGHT EAR.

LEFT EAR.		0	6 inches to 1 ft.	1—2 ft.	2—3 ft.	3—4 ft.	4—5 ft.
	0	—	1	1	—	—	—
	6 inches to 1 ft. ...	1	14	2	1	—	—
	1—2 ft.	1	—	10	—	—	—
	2—3 ft.	—	1	—	1	—	—
	3—4 ft.	—	—	1	1	1	—
	4—5 ft.	—	—	1	—	1	—

In 28 cases the defect of hearing was due to conditions of the middle ear, and in the remaining 12 cases, the defect was due to conditions of the internal ear, including the auditory nerve and its connections. In nine cases, radical mastoid operation had been carried out; in no less than 33 cases enlarged tonsils and adenoids had been removed. In seven cases, there was evidence of impaired hearing in the family. Perhaps the most interesting feature demonstrated was the extent to which these children had learned, by force of circumstances, although in some cases very imperfectly, to lip read. In no less than 35 of the 40 cases, children who were undoubtedly very deaf could lip read the same tests at distances of 15 to 20 feet. In the case of the remaining five, the children were too young to have developed any proficiency. In most of the lip reading cases, the children stated that they had deliberately formed the habit and that they consciously attempted to detect what the teacher said by watching his lips.

The next step was to interview parents to ascertain their attitude towards allowing their children to attend a special class, if this were established. It should be understood that the objects of special education for the "partially deaf" are, by means of speech training and voice production, to re-educate the failing powers of expression and to teach scientifically lip reading, so that the child may profit by instruction through the spoken word; finally, by means of acoustic apparatus, to familiarise the child with sounds which might otherwise be lost to him. The child need not necessarily remain in the special class throughout the entire school career. The results of interviewing the parents were disappointing and can be summarised as follows. Ten parents of twelve children expressed more or less qualified consent to admission to a special class. Twenty-five parents of twenty-five children definitely refused consent. Two failed to attend for interview and one would give no definite reply—all of these three, for various reasons, can be reckoned as refusals. The reasons for refusal are of interest and of practical importance. It is evident that many parents do not recognise the existence of any degrees of defective hearing between deaf mutism and mildly defective impairment. The use of the term "deaf" is resented by some who do not object to the use of the term "hard of hearing." Most parents fail to appreciate the possibility of lip reading. When a deaf child does not respond to a spoken order given by the parent and when, after being turned towards the parent by a grasp of the arm or shoulder, the child obeys the order, the parent attributes the failure to respond, in the first instance, to inattentiveness, and, in the second instance, fails to consider the possibility that the response is due to lip reading. A number of parents interpret the advice that a child would benefit in a class for the partially deaf as an implication that the child is mentally defective. It is clear that the attitude of some parents is adversely influenced by the possibility that the special class might be situated in the school for the deaf. Some parents, admittedly with justification, consider that the history of inclusion in a special class will prejudice the child in obtaining employment when he leaves school. Finally, there is definite evidence

that parents have been influenced by accounts recently printed in certain types of newspapers and periodicals purporting to picture the dangers to the child and parent of special schools and classes generally. Perhaps it should be made clear that there is evidence that the attitude of parents in Hull does not differ greatly, if at all, from the attitude in other parts of the country towards the provision of special education for the partially deaf. It would appear that if twelve children were admitted to a special class (one in approximately 4,000 of the school population), the proportion would compare reasonably well with the proportion in other areas which possess special class facilities.

A definite conclusion as to the advisability of establishing a special class had not been reached at the time of writing this summary. It seems doubtful, however, if the establishment of a special class would be justified. In the first place, it is probably not advisable to use compulsion to secure consent to attend such a type of special class. The number of willing consents points to the unlikelihood of maintaining even as small a number as twelve in attendance, in view of the possibility of children not remaining in the special class until the end of their school career. The small number would lead to psychological difficulties, especially if the class is situated in the school for the deaf, and the group is not large enough to be compatible with reasonable educational classification.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, it should be stated that not only do we appreciate the desirability of special educational provision for the partially deaf, but that we had hoped, as a result of the enquiry initiated by us, to be able to justify the immediate establishment of a special class. It is obvious that the first requirement is education of the public. Many lines of enquiry are still open on the medical and educational sides, but it is at least clear that finer methods of ascertainment, such as by the use of audiometers, would prove of little practical value under present circumstances in connection with selection for a special class. It is sufficiently difficult to persuade the parents of children suffering from the grosser defects of hearing of the necessity for special education, and there is clearly little hope of persuading the parents of children suffering from the lesser degrees of defect which would be discovered by the use of the audiometer.

In conclusion, although the results of the enquiry were disappointing in one respect, there is no doubt that it proved valuable in other ways. A large number of children who suffered from serious defects of hearing derived benefit from treatment. It was possible to make useful recommendations in regard to the education of children who remain in ordinary schools. Possibly, also, something may have been achieved in the education of the public mind on the question.

APPENDIX C.

A Survey of Sight Saving in Hull.

(By H. M. Cohen, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.).

The problem of obtaining places for all the children classified as suitable for sight saving classes has recently become urgent.

The administrative difficulties are being overcome and an analysis of the cases shows interesting features.

A.—The Defects.

The following table shows, in detail, the ocular defects found in these children.

Table I.—Classification of Ocular Defects.

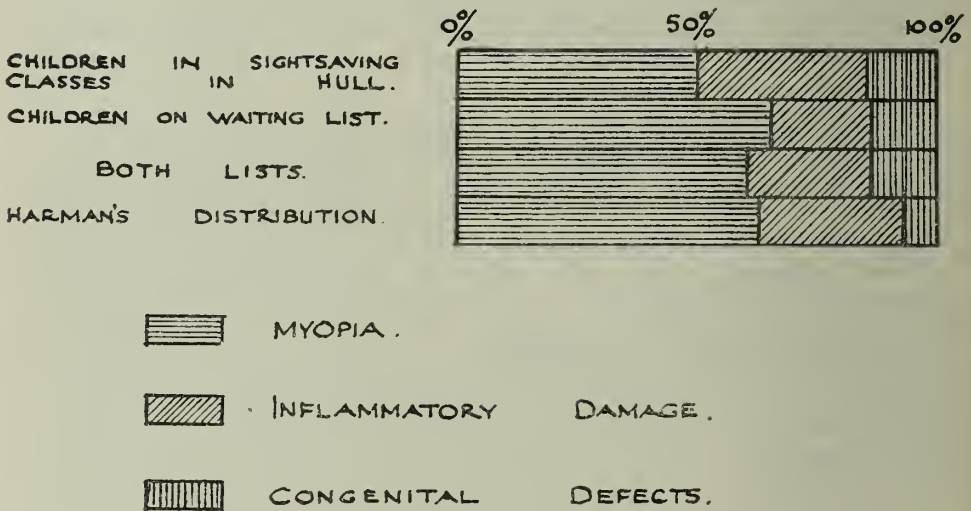
	In Sight Saving Class.	Not in Sight Saving Class.
<i>Myopia.</i>		
Simple Myopia	17	53
Myopia and Old Retinitis	—	1
Myopia and Colobomachoroid	—	1
Myopia and Cataract	—	1
Myopia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—
Myopia and Nystagmus	2	—
Myopia and Interstitial Keratitis	1	1
<i>Damage due to Inflammation.</i>		
Corneal Opacities	7	13
Interstitial Keratitis	7	4
Optic Atrophy with Old Retinitis	1	—
Old Retinitis	—	1
<i>Congenital Defect.</i>		
Albinism	1	—
Cataract	4	—
Nystagmus associated with no marked fundal change or high error of refraction	1	—
Optic Atrophy with Nystagmus	1	—
Optic Atrophy	—	1

It is apparent that, among the children actually in the classes, Myopia accounts for almost 50 per cent., Inflammatory Damage for almost 35 per cent., and Congenital Defects for 16 per cent. If the children on the waiting list are grouped in a

similar manner, Myopia accounts for 65 per cent., Inflammatory Damage for 21 per cent. and Congenital Defects for 14 per cent. When both lists are considered together, it is found that the figures for Myopia, Inflammatory Damage, and Congenital Defects are respectively 60 per cent., 26 per cent. and 14 per cent. Harman, as the result of the examination of the records of a large number of children who have been in sight saving classes, concludes that the eye defects fall into three divisions, viz., Myopia, 63 per cent., Damage due to Inflammation, 30 per cent. and Congenital Defect 7 per cent. On comparing Harman's figures with the figures for Hull, it will be noticed that the Myopia groups approximate, while the Congenital Defects are definitely higher in Hull. It would appear that in this latter group, hereditary factors may be determinants, since many of the children in this group show some degree of relationship. It will be the object of a further study to discuss fully these dysgenic factors.

CHART I. DISTRIBUTION OF EYE DEFECTS.

Percentage of all Eye Defects.



B.—Comparative Incidence.

The total number of children in Hull classified as partially blind at the time of this enquiry was 131, and the number of places in sight saving classes was 40, out of a total school population of 50,000. Comparing these numbers with London, it is found that there is a total of 950 places for 570,000 children. This shows a ratio of one sight saving class pupil to approximately 600 of the total school population. Harman estimates the need as not less than one sight saving place for every 500 school children. A recent survey in the United States also aims

at this median ratio. At the same time, it is recognised in that country that cities vary in this ratio from as high a proportion as one sight saving pupil to 100 school children. In Hull, this ratio is approximately one in 400.

C.—Analysis of the Refractive Errors of the Myopes.

As there is no generally accepted method of analysing the results of refraction, the arbitrary system adopted by the Committee of Inquiry on Defective Vision in their report to the Board of Education in 1931 is used in compiling the following tables.

TABLE II.
SIMPLE MYOPIA (BOYS).

Degree of Myopia.	Age Group.	6—7	7—8	8—9	9—10	10—11	11—12	12—13	13—14	14—15	15—16
—3							1		1		
—4											
—5		1							1		
—6											
—7											
—8											
—9				1			1				
—10				1							
—11					1				1	1	
—12					1						
—17							1				

TABLE III.
SIMPLE MYOPIA (GIRLS).

[illegible]

TABLE IV.
MYOPIC ASTIGMATISM (BOYS).

Higher Myopic Axis in Dioptres.	Age Group.	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
-3											
-4				2			1				
-5							1				
-6		1			1					1	
-7							3				
-8							1	1		1	
-9							1				
-10											
-11									1	1	
-12											
-15								1			

TABLE V.
MYOPIC ASTIGMATISM (GIRLS).

Higher Myopic Axis in Dioptres.	Age Group.	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
-3							2				
-4									1		
-5				2		1	1				
-6				1	1	1					
-7			1	2	1			1		3	
-8						1		1		1	
-9				2		2			1		
-10					2				1		
-11										1	
-12								2			
-13											
-16					1						

TABLE VI.
TOTAL INCIDENCE OF SIMPLE MYOPIA.

Age Group.	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Boys	1		2			2		3	1	
GIRLS				2	1	2	2	2		1

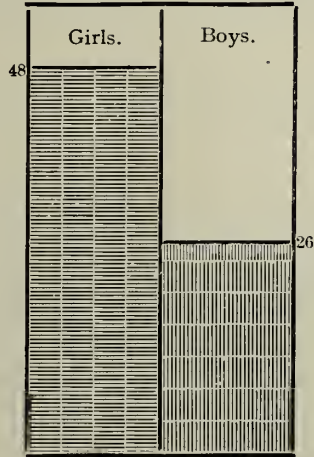
TABLE VII.
TOTAL INCIDENCE OF MYOPIC ASTIGMATISM.

Age Group.	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Boys	1		2	1		7	2	1	3	
GIRLS		1	7	5	5	8	4	3	5	

Sex Distribution.

From these tables, it is seen that girls suffer from high myopia in greater number than boys. This is the general experience in England, but it is interesting to note that, in the United States, practically the same sex distribution is found in the myope classes as in the regular school population.

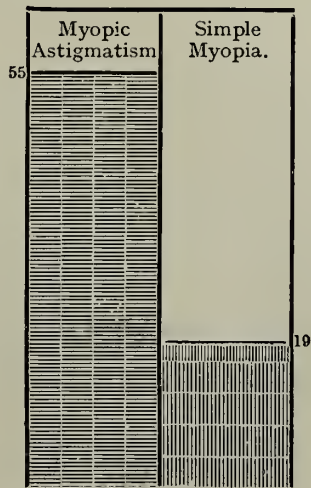
CHART II.
SEX DISTRIBUTION OF MYOPES.



Astigmatism.

The preponderance of compound myopic astigmatism over the simple myopia seen in these tables re-inforces the experience that astigmatism is an exciting factor in producing high myopia.

CHART III.
SIMPLE MYOPIA AND MYOPIC ASTIGMATISM.



C.—Ophthalmological Care.

Each child is examined periodically to ascertain any change which may have taken place. Treatment may be necessary or a change in spectacles may be required. At the same time, these new records are checked with former ones and any alteration which may have taken place is reported to the teacher, so that a change may be made in the curriculum, if necessary. A new record booklet is being devised to co-ordinate the ophthalmological findings with the educational curriculum.

APPENDIX D.

Report on Physical Training, Hull Elementary Schools, 1933.

The following is a brief report of my work as Organiser of Physical Training.

General.

During the year I have visited 80 departments, and have seen 309 teachers conducting lessons in Physical Training. The public baths were visited 95 times during the swimming season, and 71 times during the winter session, when the baths are covered and utilised for physical training lessons. Two or three classes are seen at each of these visits. One hundred and four visits were made to playing fields, 27 to play centres and 34 to evening institutes.

The work seen in the schools was generally satisfactory. Teachers are recognising more fully the value of frequent periods of physical education and greater attention has been paid to the postural effect of the work. It is very pleasing to note the effort made in many Girls' and Junior Departments towards securing suitable dress and footwear. Many more classes of boys regularly remove their coats, but cannot yet obtain suitable shoes. The work was based on the 1919 Syllabus, since the new syllabus has not yet been distributed to the schools.

Playing Fields.

Three public parks, one rented field and twelve of the Education Committee's playing fields were used during the year. The regularity with which the fields are cut and rolled is bringing them into more satisfactory condition. Marking out is still a difficulty, but it was resolutely attacked and overcome on the three smallest fields, Flinton Grove, Francis Askew and Cottingham Road. The work on these fields was distinctly good, showing a greater variety of work and greater skill in performance. The athletic ability of the classes was also of a higher standard. Field lessons are not very satisfactory: the training is too limited and coaching very weak. With a few exceptions the boys' lessons are "one game" lessons, and valuable opportunities for coaching in running, jumping and hurdling are missed.

Swimming.

A new bath was available for school children from the 26th June until September. It is situated in a district where previously swimming was not taken at all enthusiastically. A special demonstration by school children using the bath, especially showing "first" lessons did much towards lessening the fear and gaining the favour of parents.

The total number of boys' classes attending the baths was 96 and the girls 72.

The number of certificates awarded for the past three years is :—

		1931.			1932.			1933.
Boys	....	1707	Boys	....	2163	Boys	....	2628
Girls	....	1097	Girls	....	1172	Girls	....	1407

Special Demonstrations and Teachers' Classes.

Four afternoons—three for teachers and one for head teachers—were given up to demonstration lessons during March, and during Civic Week, October 4th, public demonstrations were given.

Three teachers' classes were arranged, one for field games and two for teachers of standards 1 and 2. They were very well attended.

Evening Institutes.

This is my first year of supervision in the Evening Institutes. The first session I visited every class simply to note the conditions under which the work was taken and the standard reached. As a result of these visits a meeting of all the head teachers of the Evening Institutes was arranged, at which every head teacher attended. The whole question was discussed and with their willing co-operation and support better facilities have been provided and work more suited to the needs of the students is being given.

There are thirteen classes for men with an average attendance of 13·5 and 22 for women with an average attendance of 14·2.

Play Centres.

Six Winter Play Centres are functioning and the numbers remain as large as in previous years. The average number of children in attendance per evening at each of the Play Centres was 397.

Many offers of help contribute to keeping the cost of the equipment as low as possible. The Amalgamated Press Co., Day Street Girls' Centre, Lambert Street, Ainthorpe Grove and Eastfield Road Junior Departments have helped most generously. The help given by students from the Municipal Training College, owing to the kind permission of Miss Cumberbirch, is much appreciated by the Leaders.

Sports Days.

The District and Final Sports Days were held as usual and 29 departments—an advance of nine—organised their own sports day. At the Yorkshire Schools' Sports the contingents of boys and girls from Hull were again the Yorkshire champions.

Voluntary Games Associations.

The following Associations continue their very useful work :—

The Hull Schools Football Association—Boys.

The Hull Schools Rugby Association—Boys.

The Hull Schools Cricket Association—Boys.

The Hull Schools Sports Association—Boys and Girls.

The Hull Schools Swimming Association—Boys and Girls.

The Hull Schools Girls' Games Association—Girls.

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the Education Committee and the Director of Education for their practical interest in my work.

K. MEADEN BAKER,

Organiser of Physical Training.

